

VIGNOLA

ESQUIÉ

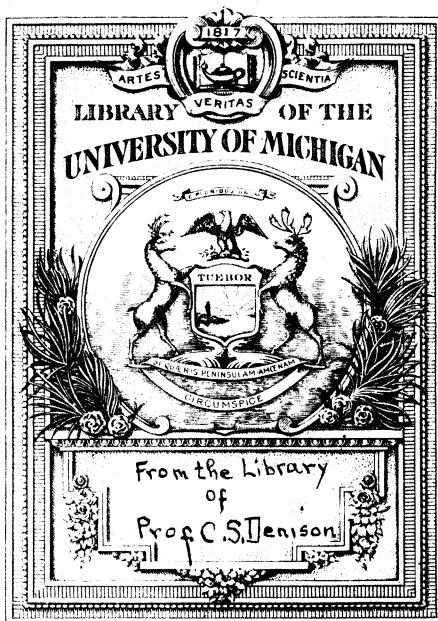
PIERRE ESQUIÉ

VIGNOLA

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THE FIVE ORDERS
OF
ARCHITECTURE

THE CASTING OF SHADOWS
AND
THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

BASED ON THE SYSTEM OF

VIGNOLA

SEVENTY-SIX PLATES, DRAWN AND ARRANGED BY

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PREFACE

A general formulation of the proportions of the classical orders is accepted as a valuable aid, if not an essential, to both the study and the practice of architecture. Many such systematic arrangements of the orders have been made, but none have been more widely or more continuously used than that of Vignola. In the present edition of this time-honored work M. Pierre Esquié has retained all of the features of former editions which are of especial value to architects of today, and has added new and important material, thus rendering it the most complete and useful edition so far issued.

The addition of the Greek orders in a consistent form with the Roman orders of Vignola is here made for the first time. The details of stone-jointing and of vaulting, in the drawings of the porticoes of the different orders, and the clearer and better arrangement of many of the plates are points of superiority which can be readily appreciated.

The explanatory notes upon each plate have been carefully translated into English, and the definitions, measurements and references to figures, scattered over the plates, have been gathered together in a Glossary with their English equivalents. It has not, however, seemed advisable to give exhaustive definitions, as the only purpose of the glossary is to enable the student to comprehend the plates and follow the explanatory notes; consequently only the restricted sense in which the terms are used has been considered. In the case of many of the terms devoted to construction (Plates LXVII. to LXXVI.) the English may not even be the equivalent of the French in any other respect than that both refer to the same architectural form or member in the particular applications of this work.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE I.

EXPLANATORY PARALLEL OF THE FIVE ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE ACCORDING TO VIGNOLA; AND THEIR RELATIVE PROPORTIONS TO EACH OTHER.

An order is the combination of architectural elements necessary to hold up the solids above an opening. When complete the order consists of an entablature, a column and a pedestal. The pedestal is not, however, indispensable.

Since the relative proportions of these elements must vary according to the materials employed, or the degree of richness desired, the resulting combinations have been resolved into five types, which have been called the Tuscan, the Doric, the Ionic, the Corinthian and the Composite orders. The proportions, which are here given according to Vignola, are far from absolute, but one should not forget that they are a mean, and that by differing from them too much and without a reason there is risk even of absurdity.

This plate shows the parallel of the five orders of architecture given by Vignola. The proportions of the orders one to another can be seen by the scale of heights, divided into thirty-two parts, one part being assumed as the module. The Tuscan, the Doric and the Ionic have the same relative proportions, shown by the lines AA — BB — CC; that is to say, for these three orders the pedestal is one-third and the entablature one-fourth the height of the column. It is only for the Corinthian and Composite orders that Vignola has thought it necessary to change this proportion. While keeping the entablature one-fourth the height of the column he has raised the pedestal one-third of a module, thus making these two orders still more elegant. This makes the pedestal 7 modules high, instead of $6\frac{2}{3}$ as in the three previous orders. The module is divided into 12 parts for the first two orders and into 18 parts for the last three.

PLATE II.

DRAWING MOULDINGS.

The ability to draw straight lines and tangential curves with accuracy is indispensable if one would produce curves which have a continuous sweep. This operation (called in French *raccordement*) consists in so joining lines as not to leave any break between them. The process is employed in architecture in a multitude of ways, and especially in the drawing of mouldings.

Mouldings are divided into *simple* and *compound*. The principal simple mouldings are: the Cavetto, the Quarter-round and the Torus. The principal compound mouldings are the Cyma-recta, the Cyma-reversa and the Scotia.

The cavetto is, in profile, a concave quarter-circle, in which the projection is equal to the height. An examination of the three first figures of this plate will suffice to make clear the method of drawing it.

The cyma-recta is a sinuous moulding, the upper part of which is concave, and the projection of which equals the height. It is drawn as follows: The projection AC being taken equal to the height AB, the points B and C are joined by a straight line, which is divided in two equal parts at the point D. Upon the sides DB, DC of this line, construct, one inside and one outside, two equilateral triangles, which determine the centres, O, O' of the circular arcs CDB, which form the cyma-recta.

The cyma-reversa is a moulding formed by two continuous circular arcs; the method of drawing will be made clear by examination of the diagram.

The scotia is a hollow moulding placed ordinarily between two vertical supporting members. It is drawn as follows: Given the parallels mt, XT and their tangent points T and t, and any point in mt, as n. Erect the perpendiculars tO', Ti, nX. Take $Xy = \frac{1}{2} Xn$, and from y draw yi parallel to mt to intersect Ti at i. With i as centre describe the quarter circle TK. Extend io = $\frac{1}{2}$ Ki. From o as centre describe the arc KH equal to one-half the arc TK. Produce Ho to Z, making oZ = $\frac{1}{4}$ oH. Make tQ = HZ and join Q and Z, and at the centre of this line M erect the perpendicular MO'. The point Z will be the centre for HL and O' for Lt

PLATE III.

TUSCAN INTERCOLUMNIATION.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Tuscan Intercolunniation.
FIGURE 2. Section of the Tuscan Portico.
FIGURE 3. Plan of the Tuscan Portico.

The distance from one column to another is called the Intercolunniation. The intercolunniation should never be so great that the stability of the structure, either real or apparent, may suffer, nor so narrow as to prevent the access of light, or easy passage between the columns. In a colonnade the intervals should be equal, unless there may be necessity to open a wider passage in the middle for a principal entrance.

Vignola, having found nothing in the buildings of antiquity which could serve as the type of the Tuscan order, has made it conform to the rules of Vitruvius, who says that the height of the column is seven times its diameter, including the capital and base, that is to say 14 modules.

To draw the Tuscan intercolumniation divide the whole height of the order into 5 parts, the upper part being taken for the entablature and the four remaining for the column. Divide these four parts into 14, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ part will be the length of the module, from which make a scale. Next draw perpendicular lines $6\frac{3}{4}$ modules apart for the axes of the two columns. Reserving one module for the base and one for the capital, there remain 12 modules for the shaft, which is cylindrical for one-third of its height, and diminishes progressively for the remainder of the height as far as the astragal, where it is 1 module and 7 parts in diameter. The diminution of the column will be explained in a later plate.

PLATE IV.

THE TUSCAN PORTICO, WITHOUT PEDESTAL.

Arches are more substantial than stone lintels and consequently arcaded porticos are used for the lower stories of buildings. This plate shows the elevation of a Tuscan portico without pedestal. It will be seen that the columns are engaged in the pier $\frac{3}{8}$ of a diameter, or 9 parts.

Divide the whole height of the order, as for the intercolumniation, into five equal parts, of which four are to be given to the column and one to the entablature. Then divide the height of the column into fourteen parts to obtain the module, or half diameter, after which erect two perpendiculars $9\frac{1}{2}$ modules apart for the axes of the columns. Draw the piers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ modules on each side of these perpendiculars. Mark off one module from the top upon the middle line of the arch for the height of the keystone. Measure down again upon this line 3 modules and 3 parts, which is half the width of the *arcade**; this will at the same time give the centre of the arch and the height of the impost. Notice that this *arcade* is just twice as high as it is wide, the proportions generally adopted by Vignola.

The relation between the width of the opening and that of the pier may vary. The construction may appear heavy, when the width of the pier equals that of the opening; on the other hand it may seem thin and delicate, when the width of the opening is three times that of the pier. The most desirable proportion is that in which the pier is half the width of the opening.

It has been thought desirable to give an example of the method of laying out the stone-cutting of a portico, although this should vary in design according to the actual dimensions and the materials of which the portico is built.

*The French term *arcade* is used in this work for an opening in masonry composed of an arch supported either by columns or piers. It has no exact English equivalent; the French form is therefore used in the translation.

PLATE V.

THE TUSCAN PORTICO WITH PEDESTAL.

The order with pedestals is generally used in porticos which are to be closed with a balustrade, in order to avoid

the accidental meeting of the railing of the balustrade and the columns.

To draw the Tuscan portico with pedestal it is necessary first to divide the whole height into nineteen equal parts, of which three are given to the entablature, twelve to the column, and four to the pedestal.

To obtain the module the height of the column is divided into fourteen parts, as in the portico without pedestal. With this module as a unit it will be easy to draw the portico as indicated in the plate.

It will be seen that in this case again the arch is twice as high as it is wide.

Although the measurements given by Vignola for the thickness of the piers make them of satisfactory proportion, it is nevertheless allowable to modify these proportions, if need be, adapting them in such a way as to support properly the weight placed upon them.

It will be seen that in this portico also the columns are engaged one-third of their diameter.

Together with the elevations of the Tuscan porticos, in both cases, the sections taken on the axis of the *arcade* have been shown, in order to make clear what is meant by a section. They will be repeated for the other orders. The interiors of these porticos should be adapted to the construction and to the materials employed. The Tuscan order being simple it will be well to treat the interior with like simplicity.

PLATE VI.

THE TUSCAN PEDESTAL AND BASE.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Base and the Pedestal.
 FIGURE 2. Section of the Base and the Pedestal.
 FIGURE 3. Profile of the Base and the Pedestal.
 FIGURE 4. Plan of the Base and of the Cornice of the Pedestal.
 FIGURE 5. Plan of the Base of the Pedestal.

The Tuscan order is simple and rude, its principal characteristic is force. It should have no applied ornament unless rustication or some like decoration be used.

Although it is not customary to use a pedestal in the Tuscan order, Vignola has thought it necessary to show one to carry out the plan he has adopted for his treatise upon the five orders. He makes the pedestal $\frac{1}{3}$ the height of the column, which gives it 4 modules and 8 parts, including the base and the cornice, to each of which $\frac{1}{2}$ module is allowed. The die is $3\frac{3}{4}$ modules high, and equal in width to the plinth of the base of the column, which is 2 modules and 9 parts. The height of the base of the column is 1 module, divided in two equal parts, one for the plinth and one for the torus with its cincture, the height of the latter being 1 part. In this order the cincture or listel C is not included in the height of the shaft.

It should be noted that the module is determined by the diameter of the column taken just above the base, which is always 2 modules. The module is divided into 12 parts, or minutes, for the Tuscan order.

When the pedestal is continued it is called a stylobate.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS COMPOSING THE BASE AND THE PEDESTAL OF THE TUSCAN ORDER.

- A. Shaft of the column
 - B. Congé.
 - C. Listel or cincture.
 - D. Torus.
 - E. Plinth of the base.
 - F. Listel or Reglet.
 - G. Cyma reversa.
 - H. Die.
 - I. Congé.
 - K. Fillet or listel.
 - L. Plinth of the pedestal.
- } Base of the column.
- } Cornice of the pedestal.
- } Base of the pedestal.

NOTE.—By an error of the engraver the semi-diameter of the torus and the plinth of the base is figured in the plan (Figs. 3 and 4), as 1 module $5\frac{1}{2}$ parts. This should be 1 module $4\frac{1}{4}$ parts, as will be seen by comparison with the other figures.

PLATE VII.

ENTABLATURE AND CAPITAL OF THE TUSCAN ORDER.

- FIGURE . Elevation of the Tuscan Capital and Entablature.
- FIGURE . Section of the Capital and Entablature.
- FIGURE . Impost of the Tuscan Arcade without Pedestal.
- FIGURE . Impost of the Tuscan Arcade with Pedestal.

The Tuscan entablature is one-quarter the height of the column, which consequently makes it $3\frac{1}{2}$ modules, of which 1 module is given to the architrave, 1 module and 2 parts to the frieze, and the remainder to the cornice. In the section of this cornice the undercutting of the corona can be seen, which forms a drip to protect the rest of the entablature from water which might run down. The height of the capital is 1 module. The shaft of the column under the astragal is diminished 5 parts, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts on each side.

At the bottom of the plate is given the plan of the capital and entablature. It shows clearly the return of the cornice at the angle.

The figure at the left of the plate, which gives the impost and archivolt of the Tuscan arch with pedestal (the lower of the two figures), has not been made according to the measurements given by Vignola. It was thought necessary to correct Vignola's proportions in certain parts to give them more grace.

The entablature is divided into three parts, the architrave, the frieze and the cornice.

The architrave is the lower part of the entablature, that which rests immediately upon the capital of the column and serves to carry the members above it.

The frieze is the space which separates the architrave from the cornice.

The purpose of the cornice is to protect the walls against the action of rain water.

The purpose of the capital is to carry the architrave and to give a greater bearing for the entablature upon the column.

NAMES OF THE MOULDINGS OF THE ENTABLATURE AND CAPITAL OF THE TUSCAN ORDER.

- A. Quarter-round.
 - B. Baguette, or astragal.
 - C. Fillet.
 - D. Corona.
 - E. Listels.
 - F. Cyma reversa.
- } Cornice.

- G. Frieze.
 - H. Listel.
 - I. Fascia of the architrave.
 - K. Listel of the abacus.
 - L. Fascia of the abacus.
 - M. Quarter-round or echinus
 - N. Fillet or annulet.
 - O. Neck.
 - P. Astragal.
 - Q. Fillet or cincture.
 - R. Shaft.
 - S. Fillet.
 - T. Fascia of impost.
 - U. Second fascia of impost.
 - Y. Fascia of archivolt.
- } Architrave.
- } Capital.
- } Shaft.
- } Impost.

PLATE VIII.

TEMPLE OF THE TUSCAN ORDER.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Temple.
- FIGURE 2. Plan.
- FIGURE 3. Section.

There are given in this plate the principal elevation, the plan and the longitudinal section of a Tuscan temple, with antæ. The middle of the wall which separates the portico from the interior is occupied by a doorway ornamented with an architrave. The details of the pediment will be found in the following plate

- A. Courses of stonework.
- B. Door-jamb or architrave.
- C. Plinth.
- D. Antæ.
- M. Portico.
- N. Cella.
- O. Steps.

PLATE IX.

DRAWING AND STUDY OF PEDIMENTS OF THE TUSCAN ORDER.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of straight and curved Pediments.
- FIGURE 2. Side elevation of Pediments.
- FIGURE 3. Section.
- FIGURE 4. Method of drawing straight Pediments.
- FIGURE 5. Method of drawing curved Pediments.

A pediment is nothing more than a gable, ornamented or concealed; it is not then properly used unless the gable exists. It is rather difficult to establish what are to be accepted as the correct proportions for pediments because of the variation in antique buildings. The process here given is the one suggested by Serlio, which seems to have been very successful for the Tuscan and Doric orders. An examination of the figures will suffice to make clear the different methods employed in drawing.

PLATE X.

DORIC INTERCOLUMNIATION ACCORDING TO VIGNOLA.

To draw the Doric intercolumniation it is necessary to divide the whole height into five parts, one for the entablature and the four remaining for the column; or, as Vignola says, divide the height into twenty parts, one of which will

be the module. This module is divided, as in the Tuscan order, into 12 parts. The column will have 16 modules or eight times its greatest diameter. One module is given to the base, 1 to the capital, and 14 remain for the height of the shaft. The entablature has 4 modules, of which 1 is given to the architrave, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to the frieze and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to the cornice. All of these parts combined will make the height of the whole order, 20 modules.

In the frieze the triglyphs are always in line with the axes of the columns and are 1 module in width. The metopes are square and measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ modules. They can be enriched with various ornaments, such as heads of oxen, armor, *patera*, etc. The Doric intercolumniation is always determined by the number of the triglyphs. The column has 20 flutes. The contour of the shaft is drawn as in the Tuscan order.

PLATE XI.

DORIC PORTICO WITHOUT PEDESTAL.

To construct this Doric portico without pedestal, it is always necessary to divide the height into five parts, of which one is given to the entablature and four to the column; or else to divide the whole height into twenty parts, of which one will be the module. Mark off 10 modules for the distance from axis to axis, of which take 7 modules between the piers for the width of the arch, and allow 3 modules for the width of the piers. This will result in a proper division of the triglyphs and metopes.

The arch will be twice as high as it is wide. It should be noted that the column should project $\frac{1}{2}$ module more than half its diameter, in order that the projection of the impost, which is also $\frac{1}{2}$ module, shall not protrude beyond the plane of the diameter of the column, which is parallel with the face of the pier. This is done in order that the projection of the impost may not intersect disagreeably with the columns.

PLATE XII.

DORIC PORTICO WITH PEDESTAL.

The Doric portico with pedestal is generally employed for large openings; examples of it are found in the façades of city gates and in public buildings.

It is to be noted that the columns in this arrangement of the order are almost entirely accessory and decorative, on account of their wide spacing.

It is necessary, says Vignola, if it is desired to erect a portico or a loggia decorated with the Doric order with pedestals, to divide the whole height into $25\frac{1}{2}$ parts and to make one of these parts the module. Then make the distance from one pier to the next (in the clear) 10 modules, and the width of each pier 5 modules. These measurements are necessary in order to obtain the proper distribution of the triglyphs and metopes in the entablature. The *arcade* will consequently be just twice as high as it is wide, that is, 20 modules in height.

Although the measurement of $2\frac{1}{2}$ modules is given in the figure, the thickness of the pier should be left to the archi-

tect who employs this arrangement of the order, for the piers should have a thickness properly proportioned to the weight they are required to support and to the thrust of the vaults.

The details of this exercise are given in the following plates.

PLATE XIII.

PEDESTAL AND BASE OF THE DORIC ORDER.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Pedestal and Base of the Doric Order.
- FIGURE 2. Section of the Pedestal and Base.
- FIGURE 3. Profile of the Pedestal and Base.
- FIGURE 4. Plan of the Base.
- FIGURE E. Flute drawn with an equilateral triangle.
- FIGURE F. Flute drawn with a semi-circle.

As in the Tuscan order, the module is here divided into 12 parts or minutes. The pedestal is 5 modules and 4 parts high, or $\frac{1}{3}$ the height of the column; the base of the column has 1 module, and a *baguette* or astragal, measuring 1 part in height, is placed above the torus, reducing the height of the latter by this amount, which renders this base more elegant and lighter than that of the Tuscan order. Doric columns can be made either with or without flutes. To obtain the flutes the circumference of the column is divided into 20 equal parts. The chords of these 20 arcs serve as the bases of as many equilateral triangles, of which, in each case, the apex is the centre from which a portion of a circle can be described to form the flute, as in Fig. E. If it is desired to make the flutes more pronounced (Fig. F.), join the points b c by a straight line, elevate the perpendicular a d, and describe the semi-circle b d c, and the point d will be the centre from which an arc can be described giving the deeper flute.

The section of the pedestal shows the undercutting of the corona, or drip, the purpose of which is to stop the running down of rainwater, which otherwise would quickly deteriorate the other parts of the pedestal

NAMES OF THE MOULDING COMPOSING THE BASE AND THE PEDESTAL OF THE DORIC ORDER.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| a. Shaft. | } | A. |
| b. Lower congé of shaft. | | |
| c. Annulet, or cincture, or fillet. | | |
| d. Astragal, or baguette, or baton. | | |
| e. Torus. | } | Base of the column. |
| f. Plinth of base. | | |
| g. Fillet or listel. | | |
| h. Quarter-round or echinus. | | |
| i. Corona. | } | B. |
| j. Drip. | | |
| k. Cyma reversa. | | |
| l. Die. | } | C. |
| m. Congé. | | |
| n. Astragal or baguette. | | |
| o. Inverted cyma reversa. | } | D. |
| p. Upper plinth. | | |
| q. Lower plinth. | | |

PLATE XIV.

ENTABLATURE AND CAPITAL OF THE
DENTICULAR DORIC ORDER.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Entablature and Capital of the Denticular Doric Order.
 FIGURE 2. Section of the Entablature and Capital.
 FIGURE 3. Plan of the Capital.
 FIGURE 4. Impost and Archivolt of the *Arcade* without Pedestal.
 FIGURE 5. Impost and Archivolt of the *Arcade* with Pedestal.
 FIGURE 6. Section of the Cornice upon the line AB.
 FIGURE 7. Plan of the Cornice and of the Denticular Frieze.

This plate gives the different details of the Denticular Doric order.

The entablature is one-fourth the height of the column, and the capital is 1 module high. The triglyphs are each 1 module in width; the incised spaces in them are called channels, the object of which is to accentuate the function of the triglyph, which is to support the cornice, the metope being only a filling in. The metopes should always be square and may be ornamented with heads of animals, trophies of war, etc.

This order is usually employed in the lower stories of buildings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Cavetto. | D. Triglyphs with channels. |
| B. Dentils. | E. Guttae. |
| C. Capital of triglyphs. | H. Metope. |

PLATE XV.

ENTABLATURE AND CAPITAL OF THE
MUTULAR DORIC ORDER

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Entablature and Capital of the Mutular Doric Order.
 FIGURE 2. Section of the Entablature and Capital.
 FIGURE 3. Plan of the Capital.
 FIGURE 4. Section, following the line AB, of the Cornice.
 FIGURE 5. Plan of the Cornice and of the Frieze.

This order is obviously different from the preceding one. In the cornice the cavetto is replaced by a cyma recta and the cyma reversa by a quarter-round. The mutules, which are not used in the Denticular Doric, give a greater solidity to the cornice and contribute to its enrichment. The architrave has two faces instead of one, and the mouldings of the capital are ornamented.

The Mutular Doric order, richer than the Denticular, is the one most used both in public and private buildings.

At the left of Figure 4. Detail of a gutta, or drop, in the soffit of the mutule. Detail of the gutta, or drops, in the architrave under the triglyph.

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| A. Cymatium, or cyma recta. |
| B. Mutule, with guttae. |
| C. Second fascia of the architrave. |
| D. First fascia of the architrave. |

PLATE XVI.

TEMPLE OF THE DORIC ORDER.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of a Temple of the Doric Order.
 FIGURE 2. Plan of the front portion of the Temple.
 FIGURE 3. Section upon the axis of the Doorway.

This plate represents a Mutular Doric portico of three intercolumniations. The intercolumniation is determined by the number of triglyphs. The maximum of three intermediate triglyphs should never be exceeded. See the following plate for the method of drawing the pediment.

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| A. Courses of masonry. |
| B. Cornice of the doorway. |
| C. Frieze of the doorway. |
| D. Door-jamb or architrave. |
| E. Plinth. |

PLATE XVII.

DRAWING AND STUDY OF PEDIMENTS OF
THE DORIC ORDER.

The method of drawing used in this plate is based upon the same principles as those given for the Tuscan order. An examination of the plate will show clearly to the student the way to draw the inclined mouldings. Figure 1 shows the pediment of the Denticular Doric; Figs. 2 and 3 show the junction of the horizontal and inclined mouldings. It is to be noted that the cavetto has a small horizontal portion which it is impossible to avoid. Figure 4 represents the pediment of the Mutular Doric, and Figs. 5 and 6 the joining of the inclined and horizontal mouldings, as well as the exact form of the cyma recta at the apex of the pediment.

PLATE XVIII.

THE IONIC INTERCOLUMNIATION.

The Ionic intercolumniation is laid out in the same way as that of the Tuscan and Doric, by dividing the whole height of the order into five equal parts, of which the four lower make the height of the column. This height (of the column) is divided into eighteen parts, which will give the module. The module of this order is divided into 18 parts, or minutes, to measure the various mouldings, this division being necessary because of the great number of mouldings, which are also more delicate than in the two preceding orders.

The Ionic order is frequently employed for interior treatment on account of its elegance, or on the exterior in the upper stories of buildings. The ancients used it in numerous temples, a good example of which is the Temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome.

It should be noted that the angle capital A returns at the angle in such a way as to present volutes on both faces.

PLATE XIX.

IONIC PORTICO WITHOUT PEDESTAL

In order to draw the Ionic portico without pedestal, divide the height, as in the preceding plate, into five equal parts, the upper part for the entablature and the four lower for the column. The *arcade* is always twice as high as wide.

The columns are engaged in the pier $\frac{2}{3}$ of a module.

The Ionic portico can be used to advantage in the second story of courtyards of palaces or of public buildings which call for a rather ornate treatment.

Students will do well to practise drawing this portico owing to the difficulty of drawing the volutes on a small scale.

NOTE.—In the note upon this plate it is stated that the columns are engaged one-third of a module; this is an engraver's error and should be one-third of a diameter.

PLATE XX.

IONIC PORTICO WITH PEDESTAL.

The Ionic portico with pedestal is used as a rule in large buildings, and especially for the principal story. The relation of its parts, and its individual forms, are more elegant than those of the two preceding orders, the character of which is more that of strength and solidity.

To draw the Ionic portico with pedestal it is necessary to divide the whole height into $28\frac{1}{2}$ parts or modules.

The pedestal, including its base and cornice, should be 6 modules in height, that is, one-third the height of the column. There will be left, therefore, $4\frac{1}{2}$ modules for the height of the entablature, according to the rule adopted by Vignola. The width of the pier is 4 modules and the *arcade* is always twice as high as it is wide.

The section, made upon the axis of the *arcade*, shows a barrel vault with rib arches at right angles to the columns and the penetrations.

PLATE XXI.

PEDESTAL AND BASE OF THE IONIC ORDER.

FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Pedestal and of the Base of the Ionic Order.

FIGURE 2. Section of the Pedestal and of the Base.

FIGURE 3. Profile of the Pedestal and of the Base.

FIGURE 4. Plan of the Base.

The Ionic order occupies, by reason of its form and decoration, the position of mean between the Doric on the one hand, which represents strength and solidity, and the Corinthian on the other, which is the complete type of elegance and richness. The refined taste of the Greeks required something between these two systems, the one simple and severe, and the other more graceful, richer and more noble.

The Ionic pedestal which is given in this plate is one-third the height of the column, that is, 6 modules. Its base

and cornice are each $\frac{1}{2}$ module high, the die 5 modules, including the two fillets. The base of the column given here is that of Vignola. An example will be given later of the Attic base, employed by the ancients. This base is 1 module high, not including the listel or cincture. The shaft of the column is ornamented with 24 semi-circular flutes, which terminate squarely at the beginning of the *congé*. The width of the listel between the flutes is $\frac{2}{7}$ of that of the flutes.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Semicircular flute. | E. Torus. |
| B. Side of the flute, or listel. | F. Upper scotia. |
| C. <i>Congé</i> . | G. Baguettes or astragals. |
| D. Listel. | H. Lower scotia. |

PLATE XXII.

ENTABLATURE AND CAPITAL OF THE IONIC ORDER WITH CUSHION.

FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Entablature and Capital of the Ionic Order.

FIGURE 2. Section of the Entablature and Capital.

FIGURE 3. Profile of the Capital.

FIGURE 4. Plan of the Angle Capital.

This plate represents at large scale the details of the entablature and capital of the Ionic order, as well as the imposts of this order. The capital given is that of an angle column, based upon the proportions of the Temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome. By reason of this special arrangement the capital is symmetrical when seen diagonally. The other capitals of a series are made up of two parts similar to A, Fig. 1.

At the left of Figure 1 (upper drawing). Impost and archivolt of the *arcade* without pedestal. (Lower drawing.) Impost and archivolt of the *arcade* with pedestal.

PLATE XXIII.

STUDY OF THE VOLUTE AND CUSHION OF THE IONIC CAPITAL.

FIGURE 1. Face of the Ionic Capital.

FIGURE 2. Plan of the Capital.

FIGURE 3. Profile of the Capital showing the detail of the Cushion.

FIGURE 4. Second method of drawing the Volute.

Two methods of drawing the volute are given. For the first see Fig. 1.

Having drawn the cathetus* of this first volute, and having prolonged the upper line of the astragal which will intersect the cathetus at right angles in the centre of the eye of the volute at a distance of 1 module from the axis of the column, inscribe a square in the eye of the volute as shown in the detail, Fig. A. Then draw two diagonals through the centre of the eye of the volute, perpendicular to the sides of the square, and divide the distance from the centre to the side of the square into three equal parts. This will give twelve points which will serve as centres for portions of circles, which together will make up the three revolutions

*The cathetus is the vertical line passing through the centre of the eye of the volute.

of the spiral of the volute. To describe this spiral begin by taking the point 1 (Fig. A.) as a centre, and with the radius 1 B describe a quarter circle from B, terminating at the horizontal line 1 2; then with the point 2 as centre, and radius the distance from 2 to the extremity of the quarter circle just described, draw a second quarter circle, and repeating this operation as far as the point 12 the outer arris of the listel of the volute will be obtained. To obtain the other arris, divide each of the three parts of the semi-diameters of the square into four equal parts and from each of these divisions next adjoining the successive centres for the first spiral describe twelve other quarter circles which will give the other spiral of the listel. The dotted lines passing through the centre point indicate the terminations of the quarter circles.

Second method. To construct the volute by the method shown at the bottom of this plate, draw the line called the cathetus 16 parts of a module in length, 9 parts above and 7 parts below, and at the centre thus obtained draw the eye of the volute and divide its circumference in eight parts by diagonals, as shown. Then construct the auxiliary triangle BAC, of which the side BA will be 9 parts and AC 7 parts of a module. What remains will be easily understood from the drawing, the distances A1, A2, etc., being marked off from the centre of the eye on the eight diagonals. To draw the contour join the points 1 and 2 by a straight line, and at its centre erect a perpendicular. With 1 as a centre and the distance 1A as radius, cut this perpendicular, which will give the centre for the arc of a circle which will join 1 and 2. Then repeat the same operation for the remainder of the spiral. The points on the eight diagonals can be joined by a curve drawn free-hand without using compasses. For the width of the listel mark off on the eight diagonals the corresponding distances on the line A'B', and follow the same method as above.

The cushions, Figs. 2 and 3, should be drawn free-hand, in order to give them a more graceful form; nevertheless, in order to facilitate the drawing, a method of constructing them mechanically is given.

- AB. Perpendicular line called the cathetus.
 A. Eye of the volute with detail of the points of centre.
 D. Eggs. E. Shell of eggs. F. Darts. G. Pods.
 H. Profile of the cushion from the side.
 I. Section of the volute upon the line AB.

NOTE.—It is to be regretted that the ornaments of eggs and darts and pods upon the echinus of the capital, shown in Fig. 1, are not accurately drawn. If these ornaments be drawn upon the plan (Fig. 2) and produced point by point from plan to elevation, the inaccuracy will quickly be made evident.

PLATE XXIV.

ENTABLATURE AND CAPITAL OF THE IONIC ORDER WITH FOUR VOLUTES.

- FIGURE 1. Entablature and Capital with four Volutes.
 FIGURE 2. Section of the Entablature and Capital.
 FIGURE 3. Base.
 FIGURE 4. Section of the Base.
 FIGURE 5. Plan of the Capital with four Volutes.

Because of the difficulty experienced in using satisfactorily the Ionic capital at the angle of a building, the Ionic

order with four volutes without a cushion is sometimes used. As Vignola has not given an example of this disposition of the order that adopted by Scamozzi is here shown.

PLATE XXV.

THE TEMPLE OF FORTUNA VIRILIS AT ROME.

In order to complete the explanation of the Ionic order an example is given of a temple built by the Romans, dedicated to Fortuna Virilis. It is the most beautiful example of this order which has been preserved to us in so complete condition. It seems advisable to place it before beginners in order to persuade them from the beginning of their studies of the art of architecture never to depart from good traditions and to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the beauties of antiquity.

PLATE XXVI.

CORINTHIAN INTERCOLUMNIATION.

To draw the Corinthian intercolumniation divide the whole height into 25 parts, one of which will be the module, which is divided in 18 parts or minutes, as in the Ionic order. Vignola establishes the distance between the columns at $4\frac{2}{3}$ modules, in order to arrange the spacing of the modillions in the cornice so that one may always be in line with the axis of the column.

This order, distinguished above all the others by its magnificence, should be employed principally for great monuments, such as temples and palaces.

NOTE.—By a mistake of the engraver the distance between the columns is given in the note as $4\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $4\frac{2}{3}$ modules.

PLATE XXVII.

CORINTHIAN PORTICO WITHOUT PEDESTAL

This arrangement of the portico without pedestal is obtained by dividing the whole height into 25 parts, one of which will be the module. The explanations given in the preceding plates are not repeated here, the proportions of the height of the column and entablature being the same.

The width of the *arcade* is 9 modules and its height 18, or double the width.

Few examples of the Corinthian portico without pedestal are found in execution. It is advisable, moreover, not to use this arrangement of the order without some kind of sub-base under the piers, in order that the base, which is formed of delicate mouldings, may not be placed directly upon the ground, at the risk of being quickly damaged.

The section shows the intersection of the arch with a barrel vault, the width of which may vary according to circumstances.

NOTE.—By a mistake of the engraver the height of the *arcade* is figured in the section 8 instead of 18 modules.

PLATE XXVIII.

CORINTHIAN PORTICO WITH PEDESTAL.

To draw this Corinthian portico with pedestal, divide the whole height in 32 parts, of which one will be the module, and give 12 modules to the width of the *arcade* and 16 from axis to axis of the columns, making the piers 4 modules in width.

This portico and that of the Composite order are the only ones in which Vignola departs from the uniform proportion of the *arcade*, the height twice the width. This is done to give the order greater delicacy and grace, and also to give greater height to the keystone, thereby making the latter more serviceable.

A section through the axis of the *arcade* is given in order to make clear the relation of the exterior to the interior when a groined vault is used.

The thickness of the pier may vary according to the weight and thrust which it may have to support.

This arrangement of the order is employed in the most important class of monuments and in the upper stories of buildings.

PLATE XXIX.

PEDESTAL AND BASE OF THE CORINTHIAN ORDER.

FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Base and of the Pedestal of the Corinthian Order.

FIGURE 2. Section of the Base and of the Pedestal.

FIGURE 3. Profile of the Base and of the Pedestal.

The module of the Corinthian order is divided into 18 parts or minutes. In this order Vignola makes an exception to the general rule that the pedestal should be one-third of the height of the column. This is done to give it grace to correspond with the rest of the order. Vignola advises making it 7 modules in height; thus the die of the pedestal is twice as high as wide, or the equivalent of two superposed squares. The plinth of the base of the pedestal may be heightened, giving it 8 parts instead of 4.

The base of the column shown in the plate is that given by Vignola. The ancients sometimes used instead the so-called Attic base, the mouldings of which are more beautifully proportioned.

PLATE XXX.

ENTABLATURE AND CAPITAL OF THE CORINTHIAN ORDER.

FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Corinthian Entablature and Capital.

FIGURE 2. Section of the Entablature and Capital.

FIGURE 3. Section of the Cornice.

FIGURE 4. Plan of the Cornice.

FIGURE 5. Impost and Archivolt of the *Arcade* without Pedestal.

FIGURE 6. Impost and Archivolt of the *Arcade* with Pedestal.

The height of the entablature is divided into 10 parts, of which 3 are given to the architrave, 3 to the frieze and 4 to the cornice. Above each modillion on the cyma is placed

a decorative motive or lion's head. In ancient buildings these were rainwater outlets; but in modern buildings they are only used for overflows.

PLATE XXXI.

STUDY OF THE CORINTHIAN CAPITAL.

FIGURE 1. Diagonal projection of the Corinthian Capital.

FIGURE 2. Plan, looking up, of the Capital.

FIGURE 3. Elevation of the Corinthian Pilaster Capital.

FIGURE 4. Plan of the Pilaster Capital.

FIGURE 5. Profile of the Key-stone of the Arch.

FIGURE 6. Elevation of the Key-stone of the Arch.

The Corinthian capital is ornamented by two rows of leaves, of the same height, and placed so that those of the upper row alternate with those of the lower. From between the leaves of the upper row spring the cauliculi from which start the volutes, terminating the capital. Upon the volutes is placed the abacus, which is composed of three members, the cymatium, the listel and the fascia of the abacus.

Vignola makes the Corinthian capital 2 modules and 6 parts high, of which 2 modules are for the vase and 6 parts for the abacus. All the other dimensions are indicated on the plate, and by carefully comparing the plan and profile they can be easily understood.

In Figures 3 and 4 are given the elevation and plan of the Corinthian pilaster capital. This pilaster is used either separately or behind columns, or upon the angles of buildings. The heights of the leaves and of the members of the mouldings are the same as in the capital of the column, but while the shaft of the column is 30 parts in diameter just below the capital, that of the pilaster is 34. The shaft of the column has 24 flutes and the pilaster has 7 upon its face.

A. Cymatium. B. Fascia of the abacus. C. Volute.
D. Leaf of the cauliculus. E. Larger leaf.
F. Smaller leaf. G. Rose.

PLATE XXXII.

CORINTHIAN PEDIMENT

In a pediment the triangular space inclosed by the three cornices is called the tympanum. It was in this space that the ancients placed figures, by means of which it has been possible to identify beyond question so many temples. The Corinthian temples, on account of the richness of the order, almost always bore this kind of decoration. Sometimes also, figures or other motives, forming a silhouette, were placed above these pediments, at the angles or at the apex.

At the right of plate: Section upon the line AB. At the left bottom corner: Profile of modillion and face of modillion.

PLATE XXXIII.

CORINTHIAN TEMPLE.

This plate gives an example of a hexastyle temple of the Corinthian order. It should be noted that the scales given are in metres and not in modules, in order to give a conception of the actual proportions.

PLATE XXXIV.

COMPOSITE INTERCOLUMNIATION.

To draw the Composite intercolumniation the same method is employed as that which has already served for the Corinthian order. It is necessary, however, always to give the shaft an entasis* of $\frac{1}{2}$ part at a point one-third the way up, and to diminish it progressively from this point to the astragal.

* See Plate XLIV.

PLATE XXXV.

COMPOSITE PORTICO WITHOUT PEDESTAL.

This portico is employed for the same class of structures as that of the Corinthian order. It is drawn in the same way, by dividing the whole height into five parts, the upper part for the entablature and the four others for the column. The *arcade* is exactly twice as high as it is wide.

In the section the interior is assumed to be barrel-vaulted in such a way as to avoid the penetrations of the arches.

PLATE XXXVI.

COMPOSITE PORTICO WITH PEDESTAL.

This portico can be used for the façades of palaces, as well as in galleries and in great halls, and for all places where it is desirable to decorate, architecturally, with great richness.

For explanation see Plate XXVIII., upon the Corinthian portico with pedestal.

The section shows a domical vault with pendentives.

PLATE XXXVII.

PEDESTAL AND BASE OF THE COMPOSITE ORDER.

FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Pedestal and of the Base of the Composite Order.

FIGURE 2. Section.

FIGURE 3. Profile.

The proportions of the pedestal and base of the Composite order are the same as those of the Corinthian, the only difference being in the mouldings of the cyma and the base of the pedestal. Vignola did not ornament the mouldings of this pedestal, but it is not necessary to regard this as an absolute rule, as the order is a combination of the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

The shaft of the column, like the Corinthian, has 24 flutes. The width of the listels between the flutes is $\frac{2}{7}$ of the width of the flute.

PLATE XXXVIII.

ENTABLATURE AND CAPITAL OF THE COMPOSITE ORDER.

FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Composite Entablature and Capital.

FIGURE 2. Section of the Entablature and Capital.

FIGURE 3. Section of the Cornice.

FIGURE 4. Plan of the Cornice.

FIGURE 5. Impost of the Archivolte of the *Arcade* without Pedestal.

FIGURE 6. Impost of the Archivolte of the *Arcade* with Pedestal.

In the Composite order Vignola has departed from the rule given for the Corinthian order by not making a dentil come directly in line with the axis of the column. This irregularity is not important, as in the case of modillions, because the ornaments are not of sufficient size for the eye readily to perceive it.

PLATE XXXIX.

HALF OF THE UPPER PART OF THE COMPOSITE CAPITAL SEEN UPON THE ANGLE.

The Composite capital is drawn in the same way as the Corinthian, the only difference being in the volutes. This part only is given in order to better show the detail. The construction of the spiral of the volute is the same as that described in Plate XXIII. for the Ionic order.

PLATE XL.

ARCH OF TITUS AT ROME

Section, Principal Elevation and Side Elevation.

The Arch of Titus, of which a restoration is here given, will make it possible to judge of the manner in which the ancients employed the Composite order. This order can be used for monuments which do not require great severity of treatment.

PLATE XLI.

SUPERPOSITION OF THE ORDERS.

FIGURE 1. Elevation of the two Orders superposed.

FIGURE 2. Section.

FIGURE 3. Plan.

FIGURE 4. Plan of one of the first-story Piers.

In this plate is given a simple example of the superposition of the Ionic above the Doric order, taken from the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome.

It is to be noted that the Ionic column is shorter than that of the Doric by the length of one module of the Doric order, or one-half a diameter.

PLATE XLII.

SUPERPOSITION OF THE ORDERS.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation.
 FIGURE 2. Section.
 FIGURE 3. Plan of the Lower Story.
 FIGURE 4. Plan of the Upper Story.

This example of the superposition of the Ionic order above the Doric is taken from the interior court of the Farnese Palace, Rome. Notice the disposition of the angle, a plan of which is given for both stories. The plan of the upper story is indicated in dotted lines on that of the lower story.

PLATE XLIII.

STUDY OF THE PROPORTIONS OF THE ORDERS.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Portico of Octavia.
 FIGURE 2. Plan.
 FIGURE 3. Detail.

When two orders are juxtaposed the smaller is generally made two-thirds the height of the larger. It is well not to depart too far from this proportion, when it cannot be followed exactly. As an example, the Portico of Octavia at Rome, which follows this rule, is given.

PLATE XLIV.

MANNER OF FORMING THE PROFILE OF COLUMNS.

- FIGURE 1. Method for the Tuscan and the Doric. The Tuscan shaft tapers from a point one-third the way up.
 FIGURE 2. Method for the Ionic, the Corinthian and the Composite. The Corinthian shaft is swelled at one-third its height.
 FIGURE 3. Shaft of a twisted column.

The diminution or the entasis of columns can be obtained in several ways. The two methods which Vignola considered best are here given.

Figure 1.—Determine first the height and thickness of the column and the amount of diminution in the upper two-thirds. Then describe a semicircle on the diameter at one-third the height of the column, at the point where it begins to diminish, and divide the arc AB into as many parts as desired, the point B being the projection of B'. The remainder of the process will be made clear by examining the figure

Figure 2.—The various given points being established as in Fig. 1, for the Tuscan and Doric columns, the diameter at one-third the height being in the present case 2 modules, $2\frac{2}{3}$ parts, produce the line PO indefinitely, and from M as a centre with the radius PQ, describe an arc cutting the axis in R, and draw the line MRO. From O draw as many lines

as it is desired to obtain points, in each case making the distance from the axis to the profile of the shaft the same; for example, making $ST = PQ$

Figure 3.—If it is desired to make a twisted column, first draw one of the straight columns. Then draw the small cylinder, shown in plan at E, to determine the eccentricity of the axis of the column. Divide the circle in 8 equal parts and from these points draw four lines parallel with the cathetus or axis of the straight column. Divide the height of the column into 48 equal parts, and draw the spiral in the small cylinder in the centre of the column. From this centre carry out on the 48 diameters the corresponding dimensions of the straight column, line for line. It is to be noted that the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 represent only one-half a revolution of the spiral, going up, because this first revolution begins at the centre. In all the rest follow the circumference of the little circle, except in the upper circumvolution which is the same as the lower one and ends at the centre.

NOTE.—The term entasis (French *renflement*) when applied to columns is properly used only for swelling: that is to say, for columns which increase in diameter from the base to a point, say, one-third the way up, and then diminish toward the top.

PLATE XLV.

PARALLEL OF BALUSTRADES.

- FIGURE 1. Tuscan Balustrade.
 FIGURE 2. Doric Balustrade.
 FIGURE 3. Ionic Balustrade.
 FIGURE 4. Corinthian Balustrade.

The balustrade is nothing more than a support or elbow-rest. Its height is sometimes a little more and sometimes a little less than a metre. It should be raised upon a plinth sufficiently to allow its base to be seen above the projection of the cornice when viewed in perspective. The pedestals limiting a balustrade should always be in proper relation, as to richness of ornamentation, to the order with which the balustrade is used. A balustrade should not be confounded with an attic, the former being always in scale with the human form, while the latter is proportioned to the scale of the building as a whole.

The four principal types of balustrade are given in this plate, the metre and not the module being taken as the unit of measure.

PLATE XLVI.

INTERCOLUMNIATION OF THE GREEK DORIC ORDER.

The various Greek temples of which the remains are known were all of different proportions. A drawing is given in this plate of a Doric order which follows very closely the Parthenon at Athens.

To find the module of this order, the desired height being given, divide the whole height in $14\frac{1}{2}$ parts, one of

which will be the module, 11 parts being given to the column and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to the entablature. Directions in detail for drawing this order are given in Plate XLVII.

It should be noted that, as in the other Doric orders previously given, the module is divided in 12 parts, and in order to give the measurements for the smaller details each of these parts is subdivided into 12 minutes.

PLATE XLVII.

ENTABLATURE AND CAPITAL OF THE GREEK DORIC ORDER.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Entablature and Capital of the Greek Doric Order.
 FIGURE 2. Section of the Entablature and Capital.
 FIGURE 3. Section of the Cornice on the side.
 FIGURE 4. Side Elevation of the Cornice.
 FIGURE 5. Section of the Triglyph.
 FIGURE 6. Plan of the Shaft of the Column at its Base.

In this plate is given a drawing of an entablature and capital of the Greek Doric order, closely resembling that of the Parthenon at Athens. It should be noted that the column represented, which is the corner column, does not follow the usual rule, being 2 modules and 6 minutes in diameter at the base. The other columns should be exactly 2 modules in diameter. This difference arises from the fact that the column is slightly inclined inward to give greater stability. It should also be noted that the triglyph in the Greek orders is at the angle of the frieze and not upon the axis of the column, as in the Roman and Renaissance Doric. This arrangement is much more logical, the triglyphs being supports for the cornice and the metopes merely filling of the space between.

PLATE XLVIII.

INTERCOLUMNIATION OF THE GREEK IONIC ORDER

To draw the Greek Ionic intercolumniation divide the whole height into $21\frac{1}{2}$ parts, one of which will be the module. Take 4 parts for the entablature and $17\frac{1}{2}$ for the column. The module will be divided into 18 parts, and, for the subdivisions, each part into 18 minutes. For detailed instructions, see Plate XLIX.

PLATE XLIX.

ENTABLATURE, CAPITAL AND BASE OF THE GREEK IONIC ORDER.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Greek Ionic Entablature and Corner Capital.
 FIGURE 2. Section of the Entablature.
 FIGURE 3. Side Elevation of the Corner Capital.
 FIGURE 4. Plan of the Corner Capital.
 FIGURE 5. Capital and Base of the Greek Ionic Pilaster.

The Greek Ionic orders were far from being always the same, and upon the Acropolis at Athens alone a number of examples have been found. The order given in this plate

resembles that of the Erechtheum, the grace and richness of which are remarkable.

In order to give the dimensions of the different members of mouldings, which are very delicate, the module is divided into 18 parts, and each of these parts, into 18 minutes.

In these orders, which were extremely rich, the frieze was almost always decorated with bas-reliefs.

PLATE L.

INTERCOLUMNIATION OF THE GREEK CORINTHIAN ORDER.

But very few examples of the Greek Corinthian order are known. That which is given in this plate is derived from the building known as the Monument of Lysicrates at Athens.

To draw the Greek Corinthian intercolumniation, the height being given, divide this dimension into 27 equal parts, one of which will be the module. Allow 5 modules for the entablature and 22 for the column. The columns should be spaced $9\frac{1}{2}$ modules from axis to axis. For detailed description of this order see Plate LI.

PLATE LI.

ENTABLATURE, CAPITAL AND BASE OF THE GREEK CORINTHIAN ORDER.

- FIGURE 1. Section of Greek Corinthian Entablature and Capital.
 FIGURE 2. Elevation of Entablature and Capital.
 FIGURE 3. Plan of Capital.
 FIGURE 4. Plan of Dentils.

This plate represents the details of the Greek Corinthian intercolumniation. It will be observed that the module is always equal to one-half the diameter of the shaft of the column at its base. The module is divided into 18 parts and each part into 18 minutes. In the plate an astragal in the shape of a row of pearls has been added to the capital, although in the Monument of Lysicrates there is a hollow at this place. This added member should probably be of metal.

PLATE LII.

STUDY OF DOORWAYS.

This plate shows in Figure 1 the entrance to the gardens of the Farnese Palace, on the Palatine in Rome, built in the rustic style by Vignola. The upper part, which has been suppressed in this plate, was not built by Vignola.

Figure 2 shows the entrance door of the Museum of the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, of which M. Duban was the architect.

PLATE LIII.

STUDY OF DOORWAYS.

Figure 1 represents a doorway designed by Vignola for the Cancelleria Palace, Rome, but which was never executed. It will be noted that the width is equal to half the height.

The door-frame is about one-eighth of the width of the opening.

Figure 2 represents the doorway of the Palace of Caprarola, and is also by Vignola. The height is twice the width; the pilasters are eight diameters high, and the entablature is one-quarter the height of the pilasters.

PLATE LIV.

MAIN DOORWAY OF THE FARNESE PALACE, ROME.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the doorway.
FIGURE 2. Section.
FIGURE 3. Plan.
FIGURE 4. Detail of the cornice.

The main doorway of the Farnese Palace is given as an example of the round arched rusticated doorway. The projection of the cornice is occasioned by the stone balcony above it, but which is not shown in the plate.

PLATE LV.

STUDY OF DOORWAYS.

This plate shows the difference between an interior and exterior doorway of very similar form. Figure 1 shows a doorway in the second story of the Farnese Palace, built from the designs of Vignola.

Figure 2 shows the entrance door of the Church of St. Laurent in Damaso, after Vignola. On account of its richness this doorway harmonizes very well with the Corinthian order.

PLATE LVI.

DOORWAY OF THE PANTHEON AT ROME.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of the Doorway.
FIGURE 2. Detail of the Cornice and of the Face of the Door-jamb or Architrave.
FIGURE 3. Section of the Door-jamb or Architrave.

It has been established that the portico which precedes the rotunda of the Pantheon, and of which this doorway with its folding bronze doors is a part, was built in the time of Agrippa.

PLATE LVII.

STUDY OF WINDOWS.

In Figure 1 is represented the window of the lower story of the Palace of Caprarola. The height is double the width, and the frame, or architrave, is $\frac{2}{3}$ the width of the

opening. In Figure 2 is given an example of a window of the rustic order from the first story of the entrance building of the Villa of Pope Julius II. at Rome. The height is here also double the width.

PLATE LVIII.

DRAWING OF THE SHADOWS OF THE TUSCAN AND DORIC BASES.

FIGURE 1. Vertical and Horizontal Projections of the Tuscan Base.

FIGURE 2. Vertical and Horizontal Projections of the Doric Base.

In order to find the shadows on the Tuscan and Doric bases cut the bases by vertical planes parallel to the direction of the ray of light; curves of section will thus be obtained, by the aid of which draw, point by point, the limits of the shadow and light, locating these points by tangents at 45° , which should be prolonged until they meet the curves of section.

In order to obtain these sections by means of the vertical planes at 45° it will be necessary, for the curved surfaces, to consider the intersection of these vertical planes at 45° with the sections of the same surfaces by horizontal planes. An examination of the plate, however, will make the method of drawing clear.

NOTE.—There are various methods in use for casting shadows on architectural drawings. That used for capitals and bases in the following plates is known as the "slicing method." It is desirable that the student should thoroughly understand and be familiar with this process, although in practice shorter and more practicable methods are used, which cannot be explained here.

The most satisfactory text-book on Shades and Shadows is that of Professor Pillet, translated by Prof. Julian Millard.

PLATE LIX.

DRAWING OF THE SHADOW OF THE TUSCAN CAPITAL.

To obtain the shadows on the capital the same process (the "slicing method") is employed as for the base, that is to say, by making use of the sections obtained by a series of vertical planes cutting the capital parallel with the ray of light. Besides the shadows on the capital there are also given the shadows cast by the capital upon a vertical plane passing through the axis.

PLATE LX.

SHADOW OF THE DORIC CAPITAL.

The same process is here used as for the Tuscan capital. The capital surmounted by an architrave will cast a shadow such as that shown in this plate, upon a vertical plane parallel to the picture, and passing through the axis of the column.

PLATE LXI.

STUDY OF THE SHADOW OF THE CAPITAL OF THE IONIC ORDER.

Upon this plate are indicated the shadows of the Ionic capital seen from the front, and the shadows cast by the capital upon a vertical plane parallel to the picture plane and passing through the axis of the column. The method employed to obtain the different points of the shadow is always the same.

PLATE LXII.

STUDY OF THE SHADOW OF THE BASE AND OF THE CAPITAL OF THE IONIC ORDER SEEN IN PROFILE.

In the capital, as the edge of the cast shadow upon the shaft is made up of the expression of the listels of the volute and of the cincture, as well as of the line of shade on the cushion, it was necessary to draw separately the curves of the listel to obtain in plan the horizontal projections, and in the elevation the vertical projections of their principal points, and also the shade of the cushion as is indicated by the figures.*

For the base, it is necessary again to employ the method of vertical cuts, as A B, upon each of which the lines which are tangent to the base and parallel to the direction of the light give the limits of the shades upon the convex surfaces, while the secant lines give those of the cast shadows on the concave surfaces.

*The student will be able to follow this process if it is remembered that it is first necessary to determine the dividing line between light and shade upon the listels, cushion and cincture, shown in elevation in light and shade, and in the plan by hatching. To establish this line of division the profile of the listel is drawn, in dotted lines, at the right of the elevation, and that of the cincture of the cushion at the left. The remaining steps are obvious.

PLATE LXIII.

STUDY OF THE SHADOW OF THE CORINTHIAN CAPITAL.

FIGURE 1. Shadow of the Abacus and the Vase of the Corinthian Capital.

FIGURE 2. Shadow of the whole Corinthian Capital.

The shadow in Figure 1 is obtained by making a series of sections by means of vertical planes parallel to the direction of the light. In Figure 2 it is necessary to study separately the shadow of each of the ornaments of the capital in order to obtain an exact knowledge of the general shadow. Only the final result is here given.

PLATE LXIV.

DRAWING OF THE SHADOWS OF MODILLIONS, AND OF A PEDIMENT.

FIGURE 1. Study of the Cast Shadows of Pediment with Modillions.

FIGURE 2. Study of the Shadows of a Cornice of the Corinthian Order.

To determine the shadows cast by the cornice, draw from above the lines A C and B D, next the horizontal lines C E', D G', next by bringing down the points E, F, G, by means of lines at 45° the points E' F' G' will be obtained.

To draw the shadow of the pediment, first locate the lines M' P, O' N', R S, X Y, by making sections by means of vertical planes parallel to the ray of light, then locate successively the limits of the shadows, proceeding as with the cornice.

For Figure 2 the process is the same; it is only necessary to find a greater number of points to obtain the curves.

PLATE LXV.

SHADOWS OF THE TUSCAN PORTICO WITH PEDESTAL.

To find the cast shadows of this portico draw lines at 45° from all points in the plan which can cast shadows, to the planes upon which the shadows should be cast. From these points erect perpendiculars which may be intersected by lines at 45° from the corresponding points in the elevation. These intersections give the successive points of the desired shadows. For the details of the shadows cast by the capital directions are given on Plate 59.

PLATE LXVI.

STUDY OF THE SHADOWS OF THE IONIC ARCADE WITH PEDESTAL.

The shadows of this portico are determined by the same process as that employed in the preceding plates. The shadow of a niche is shown in order to explain the method by which it is drawn.*

The shadow of the niche falls upon two kinds of surfaces, — the cylindrical surface, and the spherical surface, forming the head of the niche.

To obtain that part of the shadow which falls upon the spherical surface of the niche draw through the centre O of the circle which forms the top of the niche, a line at 45° to the horizontal, cutting the circle at the two points A and B. Erect a perpendicular to this line at O, cutting a line I H, which is made parallel to A B, in the point C, from which as a centre describe a semi-circle of the same diameter as the niche. Then from the point D as centre and with the radius D E describe an arc cutting the line F D G, which is also parallel to A B, in the point F. At the point F erect a perpendicular to F D, cutting the line I H in the point I; then join I and D with a straight line which will be the diagonal of a cube, the side of which is equal to the radius of the niche, and at the same time will be the direction of

*The method given at the foot of Plate LXVI being incorrect, a method is here given which has been adapted to the diagram shown in the plate.

the ray of light in the revolved plane. Through the point E draw a line parallel to the line I D until it intersects the semi-circle at the point N, and join the points N and C by a straight line. This line will be the edge of the shadow on the spherical surface of the niche as it shows on the revolved plane. To obtain this line in elevation take several points such as a, b, c, through which draw lines at 45° parallel to A B, and perpendiculars to these lines, cutting the line I H in the points a' b' c'. From these points draw lines parallel to the ray of light I D cutting the line of shadow N C in the points a'' b'' c'' which will be the representations in this revolved plane of the shadows cast by the points a b c on the sphere of the niche. To obtain these points in elevation draw through the points a'' b'' c'' parallels to O C until they meet the lines at 45° passing through the points a, b, c, of the elevation. The intersections of these lines will give the points through which a curve can be drawn which will give the portion of the shadow on the spherical surface of the niche.

To obtain the shadow on the cylindrical surface of the niche take other points d, e, f, through which also draw lines at 45°, and project these points upon the line P Q of the plan in the points d' e' f' *. Through these projected points draw parallels to A' B' until they cut the circle representing in plan the depth of the niche. Through the points thus obtained draw perpendiculars which will cut the lines at 45° drawn from the corresponding points in elevation. These intersections give the last points of the second part of the curve of the shadow.

That part of the shadow which falls across the band of mouldings within the niche, is found by a method similar to the one employed in finding the shadow on the cylindrical surface, since the surfaces of these mouldings, on which the shadow is visible, are also cylindrical.

*These letters have been omitted in the plate, but the points can easily be identified between P and A in the plan.

PLATE LXVII. WOODEN FLOORS.

The name floor is given to the horizontal carpentry construction used to separate the different stories of a structure and to support the flooring of boards or parquetry. Floors are made up of three parts: first, the ceiling, second, the timber work, proper, and third the pavement or parquetry. When the floor is of small size joists only are used, spaced, as a rule, 33 c. m. on centres. When the floor is larger, the joists are carried by stronger timbers, called girders. Girders should be inserted at least 25 c. m. in the wall. The dimensions of timbers are proportioned to the load they are required to carry. To insure the proper preservation of wood it should be isolated, as far as possible, from the masonry, and closed in as little as possible.

Two examples of floor construction are here given with the principal arrangements commonly met with.

- A. Hearth of the fireplace.
- B. Header.
- C. Trimmer.
- D. Joist.
- E. Trimmers.
- H. Joist.
- M. Girder with joists on top.
- N. Girder with joists hung.
- P. Iron stirrup.

PLATE LXVIII.

EXTERIOR TIMBER FRAMING.

Timber work, though less strong, is used instead of masonry. Interior timber framing does not differ from that used for exteriors except that the former is thinner and lighter. For timber framing 4. metres in height the corner posts are made 25 c. m. section, the studs next openings 15 c. m., and studs and filling timbers from 10 to 12 c. m. When timber work is built three or four stories high the corner posts are made of from 25 to 30 c. m. section, and the sills and plates and girts from 20 to 25 c. m.

The spaces between the timbers are filled with boards or brickwork, if the timbers are intended to show, and by lath and plaster work if they are to be covered.

It is preferable to allow the construction to show.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. Sill and Plate. | j. Filling in. |
| b. Corner Post. | m. Plate. |
| c. Window Studs. | n. Studs. |
| d. Brace. | p. Crossed braces. |
| f. Trusses. | r. Joists. |
| g. Header. | s. Underpinning. |
| h. Sill-piece. | |

PLATE LXIX.

TRUSSES FOR STRAIGHT WOODEN ROOFS.

The name roof is given to the top part of a building upon which is applied the covering intended to protect it from the weather. To carry this covering it is necessary at intervals of from 4 to 5 m. to use trusses constructed of wood or iron. The disposition of these trusses varies according to the necessities of construction, the materials employed for the roof covering, and the climate. Three examples for straight roofs are here given.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------------|
| | FIGURE 1. | |
| a. Tie beams. | | f. Purlin. |
| b. King post. | | g. Ridge Purlin. |
| c. Principal. | | h. Jack rafter. |
| d. Strut. | | i. Plate. |
| e. Strut. | | l. Foot rafter. |
| | FIGURE 3. | |
| a. Tie beam. | | h. Strut. |
| b. Brace. | | i. Purlin. |
| c. Tie beam. | | k. Ridge Purlin. |
| d. King post. | | l. Plate. |
| e. Principal. | | m. Tie. |
| f. Brace. | | n. Jack rafter. |
| g. Strut. | | o. Foot rafter. |

PLATE LXX.

PRINCIPAL TYPES OF MANSARD ROOFS.

FIGURES 1, 2 and 3. Different Mansard Roofs with Lower Tie Beam.

FIGURE 4. Mansard Roof without Lower Tie Beam.

The trusses of a mansard roof are spaced as are those of other roofs, generally from 4 to 5 m apart. When the types of roof shown in Figs 1, 2, 3, are used for dwelling houses the braces f are left out and may be replaced by iron brackets or angles. The tie beam a then receives a series of timbers 0.33 on centres and 0.17 x 0.07, upon which are nailed the lathes for plastering.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Tie beam. | g. Struts. |
| b. Strut. | i. Angle plate. |
| c. Lower tie beam. | k. Ridge purlin. |
| d. King post. | l. Wall plate. |
| e. Principal of truss. | m. Foot rafter. |
| f. Braces. | n. Purlin and block. |

PLATE LXXI.

HIP ROOFS.

When roofs do not end in a gable a sloping framework is used instead. These triangular portions of roof placed at the end of a roof are called hips. If the walls are at right angles the hip is called *droite* (straight). If the walls are not at right angles the hip is called *biaise* (slanting).

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| A. Hip Roof. | O. Hip rafter. |
| B. Pitch Roof. | L. Jack rafters. |
| P. Truss. | R. Jack rafters. |
| Q. Half truss. | T. Tie beam of truss. |

PLATE LXXII.

JOINERY. STUDY OF DOORS AND WINDOWS.

- FIGURE 1. Elevation of Window from the Inside.
 FIGURE 2. Section on the line AB.
 FIGURE 3. Section on the line CD.
 FIGURE 4. Section on the line HG.
 FIGURE 5. Elevation of an Interior Door.
 FIGURE 6. Section on the line EF.
 FIGURE 7. Section on the line LM.

This plate shows, in general and in detail, interior doors and simple windows. Wood, being subject to expansion and contraction and warping, the problem to be solved by the joiner is to overcome these inconveniences. Rails and stiles should be made of sufficient strength to resist warping, and reinforced by pieces of iron such as the plates shown at g in Fig. 1. To avoid swelling and shrinking, pieces of small dimensions, and especially so across the grain, should be used. Woodwork should then be put together in such a way that the variations of the wood may take place without showing on the surface. The details of this plate will make clear the methods to be adopted for this purpose.

Exterior doors differ in no way from interior ones except in being made stronger.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Jamb. | m. Jamb. |
| a'. Head and sill. | m'. Door-head. |
| b. Side rails. | n. Architrave. |
| b'. Meeting rails. | o. Stiles. |
| c. Upper rail. | o'. Stiles. |
| c'. Lower rail with drip. | q. Panels. |
| f. Muntins. | p. Panel mouldings. |
| g. Iron braces. | s. Lock |
| h. Hinges. | r. Top and bottom bolts |
| k. Double bolt with levers. | h. Hinge. |

PLATE LXXIII.

BARREL VAULTS AND CLOISTERED VAULTS

- FIGURE 1. Barrel Vault.
 FIGURE 2. Cloistered Vault.
 FIGURE 3. Cloistered Vault with open top.

Figure 1 shows a straight barrel vault and the stone joints. Figures 2 and 3 show two cloistered vaults, that is,

vaults formed by the intersection of two barrel vaults. These two barrel vaults may be similar (of equal section) which simplifies the arrangement. When it is desired to admit light from above, the arrangement shown in Figure 3 is used.

PLATE LXXIV.

STUDY OF DIFFERENT GROINED VAULTS.

- FIGURE 1. Oblong Groined Vault.
 FIGURE 2. Vault with Double Groins and Pendentives.
 FIGURE 3. Vault with Double Groins and Cut-off Sides.

Groined vaults are formed by the intersection of one or more barrel vaults. More examples are given here in order to show some of the varieties of this kind of vault.

PLATE LXXV.

VAULTS UPON PENDENTIVES.

- FIGURE 1. Vaults upon Pendentives with Trumpets, Lunettes and Arches.
 FIGURE 2. Vault upon Pendentives with Lunettes.

The domical vault with pendentives is obtained by cutting a sphere by four vertical planes. When it is desired to allow the light to enter from above the sphere is cut by a fifth plane, this time horizontally.

Two types of the construction of this kind of vault are given. Reference should be made to special treatises upon stereotomy for further details.

PLATE LXXVI.

STUDY OF CAISSONS.

- FIGURES 1 AND 4.—Section upon a plane parallel to the elements of the Barrel Vault.
 FIGURES 2 AND 5.—Section upon a plane perpendicular to the elements of the Barrel Vault.
 FIGURES 3 AND 6.—Development of a portion of the Vault.
 FIGURE 7.—Section of a Dome with Caissons.
 FIGURE 8.—Plan of a quarter of the Dome and Caissons.
 FIGURE 9.—Development of a segment for the purpose of drawing the Caissons.

Caissons are hollow compartments formed upon the surface of a vault in order to diminish the weight, and at the same time retain the desired strength. Caissons give an opportunity for enrichment, either by their form or by applied ornament, appropriate to the building in which they are employed. Several examples are given here.

To draw in projection the caissons of a barrel vault first develop a portion of the vault sufficient to show all the details of the decoration, then project all the parts by means of elements of the surface.

The surface of a domical vault cannot be exactly developed. It is necessary, therefore, to work by approximation, by developing a segment, which should be taken as small as possible.

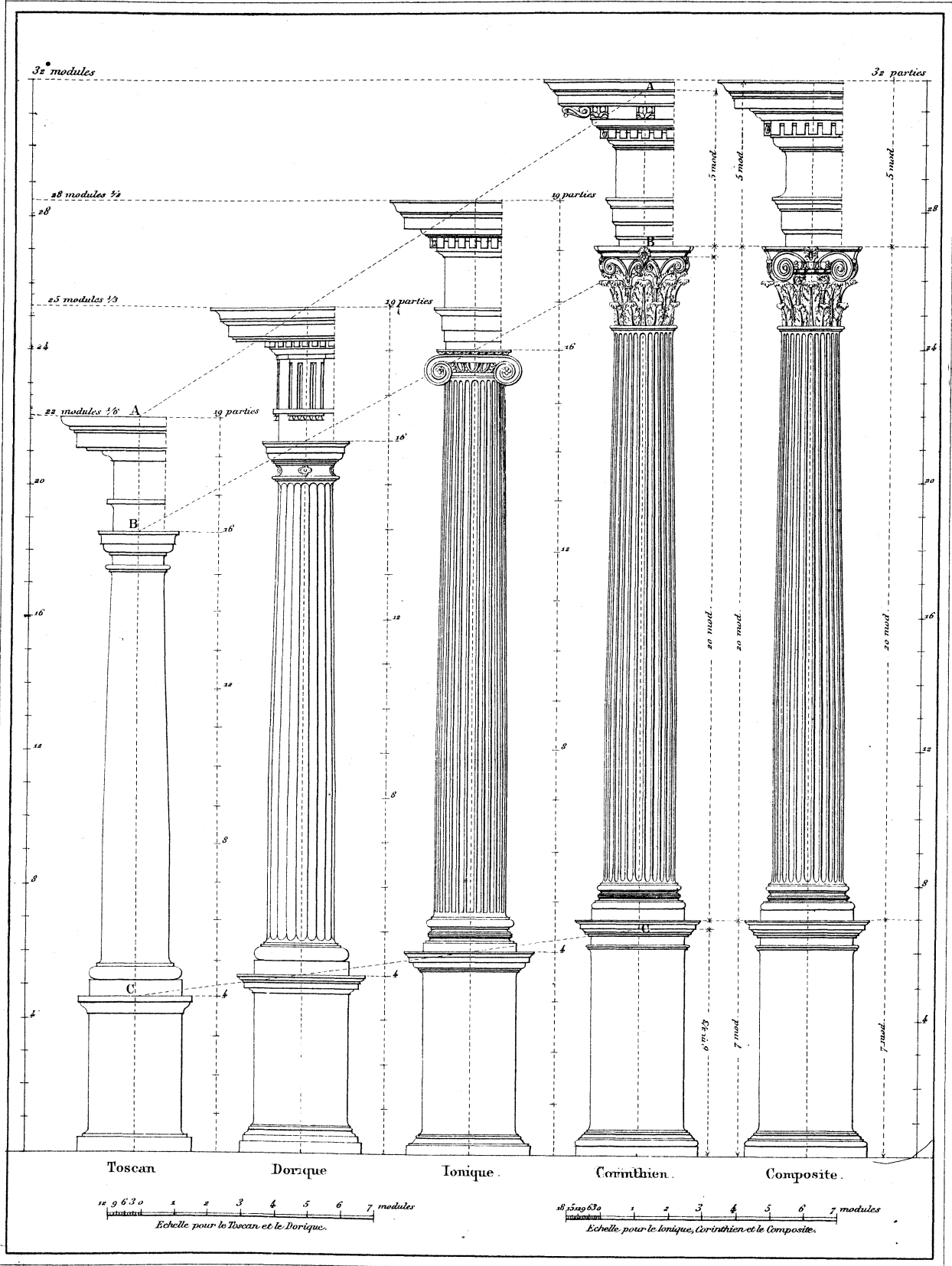
GLOSSARY

Abaque. Abacus.
Aisselier. Brace.
Annelet. Annulet, or cincture.
Annelet, orle ou cincture. Annulet, or cincture, or fillet.
Antes. Antæ.
Appui. Sill-piece.
Arbalétrier. Principal.
Arcade. An opening arranged in masonry, and composed of an arch supported either on columns or on piers.
Architrave. Architrave.
Archivolte. Archivolt.
Arctier. Hip rafter.
Assises. Courses, of stonework.
Âtre de la cheminée. Hearth of the fireplace.
Axe. Axis.
Axe du chapiteau. Axis of the capital.
Baguette. Baguette, or astragal.
Balustrade. Balustrade.
Base. Base.
Base de la colonne. Base of the column.
Bâtis de dormant. Jamb, of door or window.
Baton. Astragal, or narrow band.
Baton ou baguette. Astragal.
Battants de noix contre dormant. Side rails.
Battants meneaux. Meeting rails.
Blochét. Tie.
Cadres de panneaux. Panel mouldings.
Caissons. Caissons.
Canaux. Channels. The channels of the triglyph.
Cannelure. Flute.
Cannelure demi-circulaire. Semi-circular flute.
Cathète. Cathetus.
Caulicole. Cauliculus.
Cavet. Cavetto.
Chambranle. Door-jamb, or architrave. Window-jamb, or architrave.
Chapiteau. Capital.
Chapiteau des triglyphes. Capital of the triglyphs.
Cheminée. Fireplace.
Chevêtres. Trimmers.
Chevron. Jack rafter.
Chevrons. Jack rafters.
Cincture. Cincture.
Clef. Key, or key-stone.

Colonne. Column.
Comble. Roof.
Comble droit. Straight roof.
Composite. Composite.
Congé. Congé, or apophyge.
Congé inférieure. Lower congé.
Contrefiche. Strut.
Coque des oves. Shell of the eggs.
Corinthien. Corinthian.
Corniche. Cornice.
Corniche de la porte. Cornice of the doorway.
Corniche du piédestal. Cornice of the pedestal.
Côte. Side, meaning in this case side elevation.
Côte de la cannelure. Side of the flute, referring to the listel between the flutes.
Coupe. Section.
Coupe larmes. Drip, or drip moulding.
Coupole. Dome.
Coussinet. Cushion.
Coyau. Foot rafter.
Crémone. Double bolt, with levers.
Croix de St. André. Cross bracing in the form of the letter X.
Croupe. Hip roof.
Croupe biaise. A hip roof upon a building with walls not at right angles.
Croupe droite. A hip roof upon a building with walls at right angles.
Cymaise. Cymatium.
Dards. Darts.
D'axe en axe. From axis to axis.
Dé ou dez. Die.
Dé ou tronc. Die.
Décharges. Trusses.
Demi ferme. Half truss.
Denticules. Dentils.
Détail de la corniche. Detail of the cornice.
Détails des gouttes dans l'architrave sous le triglyphe. Details of the guttæ, or drops, in the architrave under the triglyph.
Détail d'une goutte du soffite. Detail of a drop of the soffit.
Dez. Die.
Diamètre de la colonne. Diameter of the column.
Dorique. Doric.

Doucine. Cyma recta.
Écharpe. Brace.
Elevation. Elevation.
Elevation principale. Principal elevation.
Empanons. Jack rafters.
Entablement. Entablature.
Entrait. Lower tie beam.
Entr'axe. Distance between one axis and another.
Entrecolonnement. Intercolumniation.
Équerre en fer. Iron brace.
Étrier en fer. Iron stirrup.
Eschelle. Scale.
Eschelle de la plan et de la coupe. Scale of the plan and of the section.
Eschelle des, etc. Scale for, etc.
Eschelle du détail. Scale for the detail.
Étage. Story (of a building).
Face. Fascia.
Face de l'abaque. Fascia of the abacus.
Face de l'architrave. Fascia of the architrave.
Face de l'archivolte. Fascia of the archivolt.
Face de l'imposte. Fascia of the impost.
Face du tailloir. Fascia of the abacus.
Faitage. Ridge purlin.
Faux chevêtres. Joists.
Fenêtres. Windows.
Ferme. A roof-truss.
Feuille. Leaf.
Feuille des caulicoles. Leaf of the cauliculi.
Filet. Fillet.
Filet ou anneau. Fillet, or ring.
Fleuron. Rose, or flower.
Frise. Frieze.
Frise de la porte. Frieze of the doorway.
Fronton. Pediment.
Fût ou vif de la colonne. Shaft of the column.
Galbe. Entasis. The swelling of the shaft of a column.
Génératrices. Generatrices.
Gorgerin. Neck, or necking.
Gorgerin ou frise. Neck, or necking, of the shaft.
Gousses. Pods.
Goutte. Drop.
Goutte carrée. Square drop.
Goutte droite. Straight drop.
Goutte rampante. Sloping drop.

Goutte ronde. Round drop.	Œil de la volute. Eye of the volute.	Sablière. Plate.
Gouttes. Drops, or guttæ.	Ombre. Shadow.	Sablières. Plates.
Gouttière. Gutter.	Ombre portée. Cast shadow, as distinguished from shade.	Sablières de chambrée. Plate.
Grande feuille. Large leaf.	Ombre propre. Shade, as distinguished from cast shadow.	Salle. Hall.
Grande salle. Large hall. In this case, applied to the cella of the Roman temple.	Ove. Ovolo.	Scotie. Scotia.
Guettes. Braces.	Oves. Eggs.	Scotie inferieure. Lower scotia.
Hauteur de, or hauteur du, etc. Height of, etc.	Pan de bois. Framed timber work.	Scotie supérieure. Upper scotia.
Hauteur de l'arcade. Height of the arcade.	Panne de lierne. Purlin.	Serrure. Lock
Hauteur de la colonne. Height of the column.	Panneaux. Panels.	Socle. Socle.
Imposte. Impost.	Pannes. Purlins.	Socle de la base. Socle of the base.
Ionique. Ionic.	Parties. Parts, the divisions of a module.	Socle maçonnerie. Base of masonry, underpinning.
Jamb de force. Brace.	Paumelle. Hinge.	Socle ou base du piédestal. Base of the pedestal.
Jambette. Strut.	Pendentif. Pendentive.	Soffite. Soffit.
Jet d'eau. Drip.	Petite feuille. Small leaf.	Solive. Joist.
Lambourde. Summer attached to girder.	Petits bois. Muntins.	Solives. Joists.
Largeur de, or largeur du, etc. Width of, etc.	Piédestal. Pedestal.	Solives d'enchevêtrement. Headers.
Largeur de l'arcade. Width of the arcade.	Plan. Used either for plan, as in architecture, or plane, as in geometry.	Tailloir. Abacus.
Larmier. Corona.	Plancher. Floor.	Talon. Cyma reversa.
Ligne. Line.	Plinthe. Plinth.	Talon renversé. Reversed cyma-reversa.
Ligne droite. Straight line	Plinthe ou socle de la base. Plinth of the base.	Tirant. Tie-beam.
Ligne spirale. Spiral line	Poinçon. King post.	Tore. Torus.
Lincuir. Trimmer.	Porte. Doorway.	Torse. Twisted
Linteau. Lintel.	Portique. Portico.	Toscan. Tuscan.
Listeau. Listels. Plural of listel.	Poteau. Post.	Tournisse. Stud.
Listel de l'abaque. Listel of the abacus.	Poteaux. Posts.	Tracé. Drawing, or representation
Listel, ou cincture. Listel, or cincture.	Poteaux corniers. Corner posts.	Traverse de dormant. The head, and the sill of a door.
Longs pans. Slope of the roof.	Poteaux d' huisserie. Window studs.	Traverse du haut. Upper rail.
Marches. Steps.	Poutre. Girder.	Traverses. Stiles.
Menuiserie. Joinery.	Poutre avec lambourde. Girder with joists hung.	Triglyphe. Triglyph.
Métope. Metope.	Poutre portant solives. Girder carrying floor joists.	Triglyphes avec canaux. Triglyphs with channels.
Mètres. Metres. Equal to 39.37 inches.	Projection horizontale. Horizontal projection.	Tronc. Shaft.
Modillons. Modillions.	Projection verticale. Vertical projection.	Tympan. Tympanum.
Module. Module. An arbitrary unit of measure.	Quart de rond. Quarter round.	Tympan du fronton. Tympanum of the pediment.
Montants. Stiles.	Quart de rond, ou ove. Quarter round, or ovolo	Vase. Vase.
Mouluures. Mouldings.	Reglet. Reglet, or listel.	Verrou. Bolt.
Mouluures de chambranle. Mouldings of the architrave (of the door or window).	Reglet, ou listel. Reglet, or listel.	Volute. Volute.
Mutule. Mutule.	Remplissage. Filling in.	Voûte. Vault.
Mutule avec gouttes en dessous. Mutule with drops beneath.	Renflé. Having entasis.	Voûte d'arête. Groined vault.
Nu de l'architrave. Surface, or plane, of the architrave.	Rez-de-chaussée. First story, ground floor.	Voûte d'arête barlongue. Oblong groined vault.
Nu du fût. Face of the shaft.	Rosace. Rose, or flower	Voûte en arc de cloître. Cloistered vault
Nu du vase. Face of the vase.	Rose. Rose.	Voûte en arc de cloître ouverte par le haut. Cloistered vault open at the top.
	Rose, ou fleuron. Rose, or flower	Voûte en berceau. Barrel vault.
		Voûte sur pendentifs. Vault upon pendentives.



P. Béquie del.

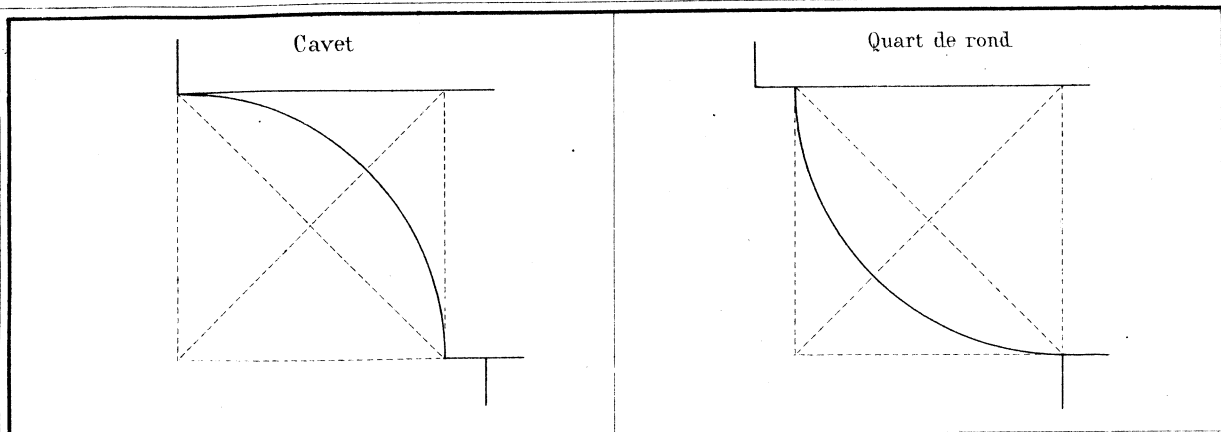
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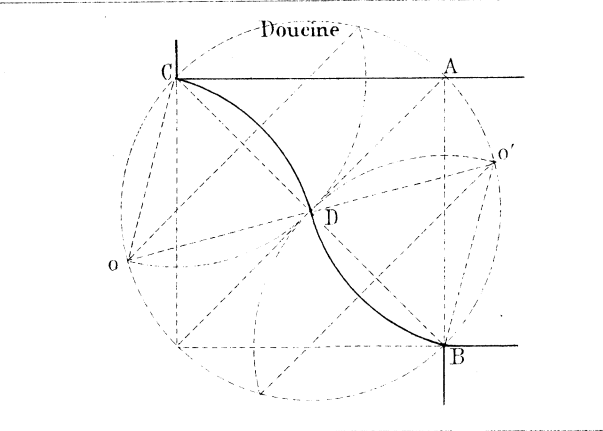
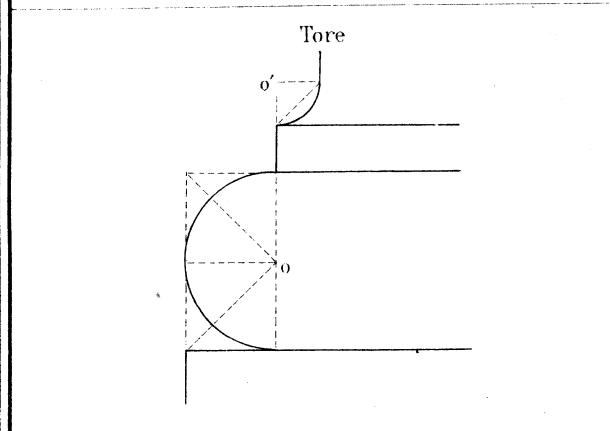
Un ordre est l'ensemble architectural, formé par les éléments nécessaires pour soutenir des parties pleines au dessus de parties vides. Quand il est complet, l'ordre comporte un entablement, une Colonne et un piédestal. Le piédestal n'est pas indispensable.

Les proportions relatives de ces éléments devant varier suivant la nature des matériaux mis en œuvre et le degré de richesse que l'on désire obtenir, on a ramené les divers systèmes à cinq types que l'on nomme: le Toscan, le Dorique, l'Ionique, le Corinthien et le Composite. Les proportions que nous donnons d'après Vignole n'ont rien d'absolu, mais on ne devra pas perdre de vue que ce sont des moyennes et qu'en s'en écartant trop et sans raison on s'expose à commettre de véritables contre sens.

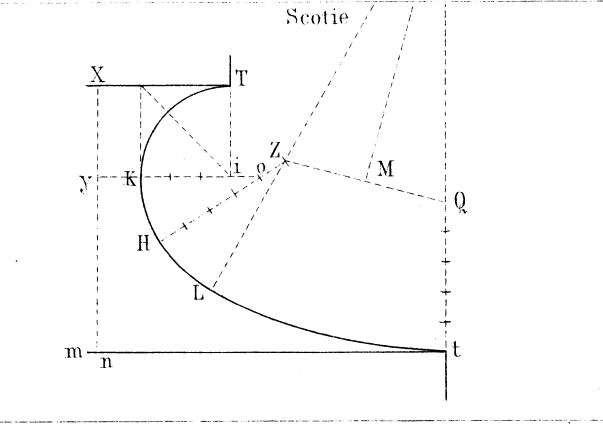
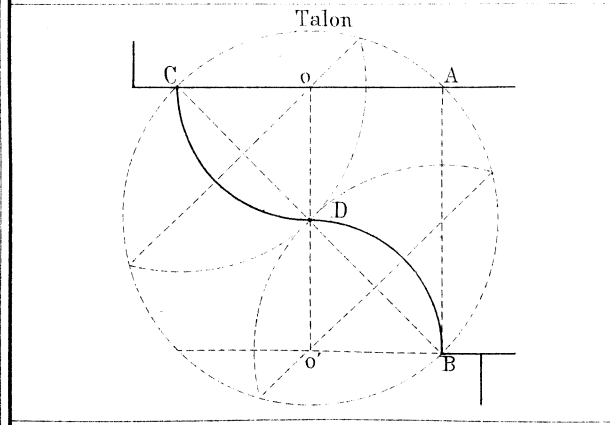
Cette planche offre le parallèle des cinq ordres d'architecture donnés par Vignole, nous faisons voir par la ligne de division de hauteur en 32 parties cette partie étant considérée comme le module, la proportion que les ordres ont entr'eux. Le Toscan, le Dorique et l'Ionique ont les mêmes proportions relatives, comme on le voit par les lignes AA. BB. CC, c'est à dire que pour ces trois ordres le piédestal a le $\frac{1}{3}$ de la colonne et l'entablement le $\frac{1}{4}$, il n'y a que pour les ordres Corinthiens et Composite que Vignole a cru devoir changer cette proportion, tout en conservant à l'entablement le $\frac{1}{4}$ de la hauteur de la colonne, il a exhaussé le piédestal de $\frac{1}{3}$ de module afin de rendre ces deux ordres encore plus élégants, ce qui fait que ce piédestal au lieu d'avoir 6 m. $\frac{3}{4}$ de hauteur comme il conviendrait en suivant la même proportion que celle indiquée pour les trois premiers ordres, a $\frac{7}{3}$ de module de plus ou 7 modules en tout. — Le module se divise en 12 parties pour les deux premiers ordres, et en 18 parties pour les trois derniers.



Le tracé des droites et des circonférences tangentes est indispensable pour opérer ce que l'on appelle Raccordement. Cette opération consiste à lier les lignes les unes aux autres de manière à ne former entre elles aucun Jarret. Les raccords s'emploient en architecture dans une foule de cas, et notamment dans le tracé des moulures. Les moulures se divisent en simples et composées. Les principales moulures sont: le Cavet, le Quart de rond et la Tore. Les moulures composées: la Doucine, le Talon et la Scotie. Le cavet est un quart de cercle rentrant, dont la saillie égale la hauteur. L'inspection des 3 premières figures suffira pour en comprendre le tracé.



La Doucine ou Gucule droite est une moulure sinuuse dont la partie supérieure est concave et la saillie égale à la hauteur. Voici son tracé: la saillie AC étant prise égale à la hauteur AB on joint BC par une droite qu'on divise en deux parties égales au point D. Sur les côtés DB, DC on construit l'un en dedans, l'autre en dehors, deux triangles équilatéraux qui déterminent les centres O O' des arcs de cercle CDB qui forment la doucine.



Le Talon est une moulure formée par deux arcs de cercle raccordés dont l'inspection de la figure explique le tracé.

La Scotie est une moulure creuse placée ordinairement entre deux portées verticales, tracé: les parallèles m t et leurs points respectifs T t étant donnés par les points de tangence T t et par n quelconque pris sur m t élevez les perpendiculaires t O', T i, n X. Prenez Xy = 1/3 Xn et par y menez y i parallèle à m t qui déterminera le point par son intersection avec T i décrivez du point i le quart de cercle TK, portez i O = 1/3 de Ki, du point O décrivez la KH = 1/2 arc TK portez ensuite O L = 1/3 de OH portez H L = t Q joignez Z et Q par une droite Z Q et élevez une perpendiculaire M O au milieu de cette droite qui déterminera O', le point Z sera le centre de H L, et O' de t.

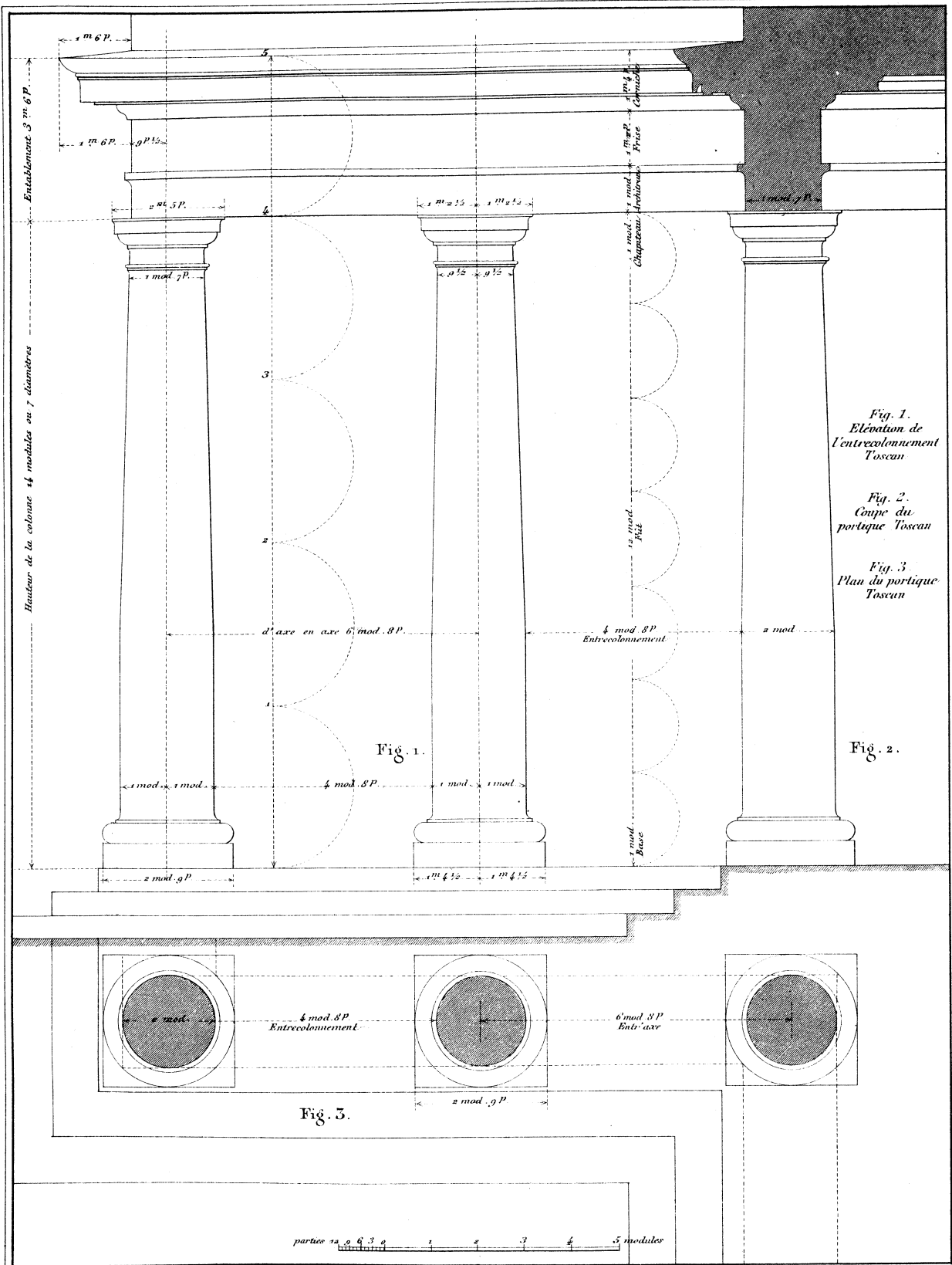


Fig. 1. Elevation de l'entrecolonnement Toscan

Fig. 2. Coupe du portique Toscan

Fig. 3. Plan du portique Toscan

P. Roques del.

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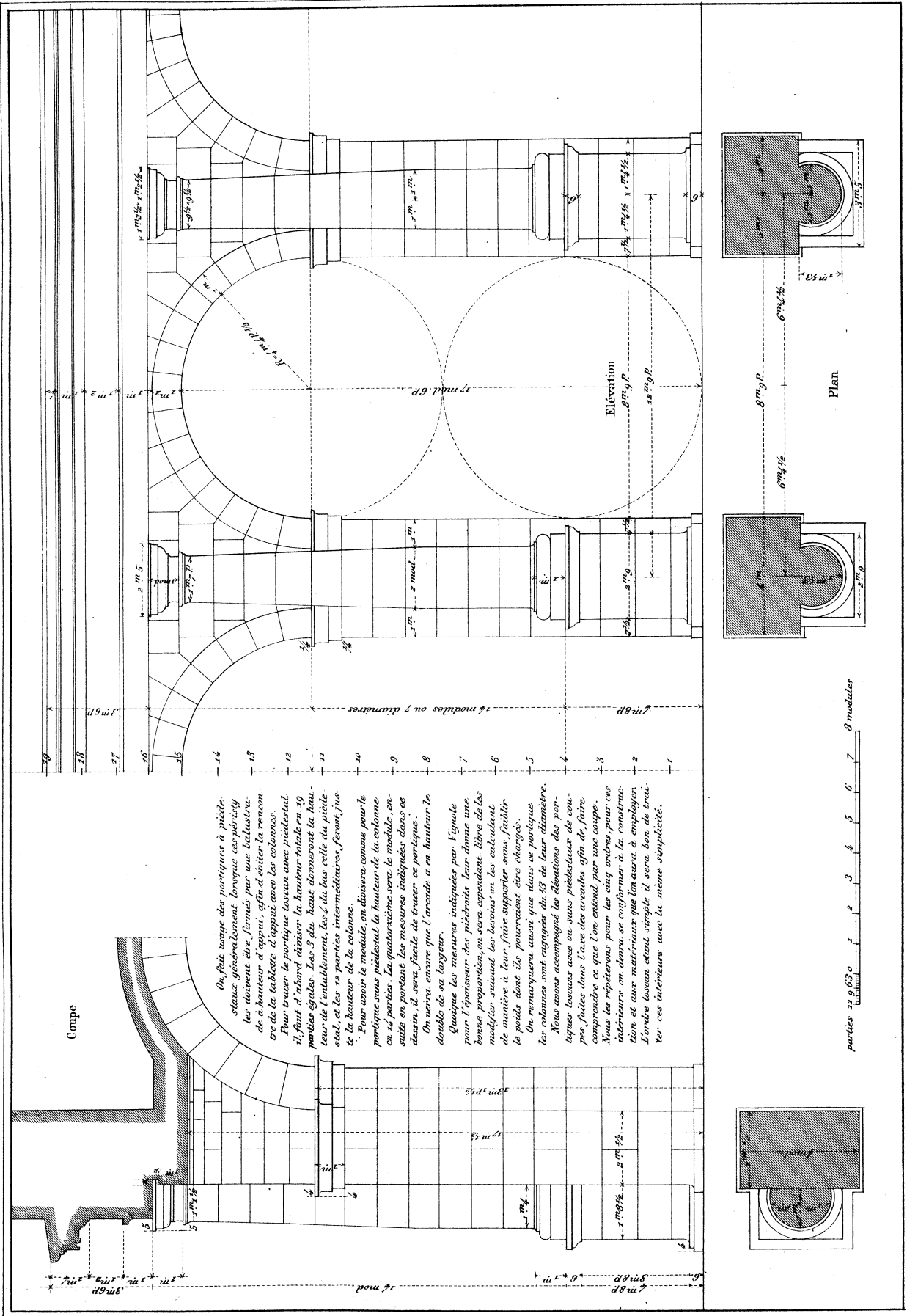
Strassmann sc.

La distance d'une colonne à l'autre s'appelle l'Entrecolonnement — l'Entrecolonnement ne doit jamais être assez grand pour que la solidité réelle ou apparente ait à en souffrir, ni assez étroit pour empêcher l'accès de la lumière ou le passage des hommes dans une colonnade, les entrecolonnements doivent être égaux à moins qu'il n'y ait nécessité d'ouvrir un grand passage au milieu pour une entrée principale.

Vignole n'ayant rien trouvé dans les antiquités qui puisse servir de type à l'ordre toscan, s'est conformé aux règles de Vitruve où il dit que la hauteur de la colonne est de sept fois son diamètre chapiteau et base compris ou 14 modules.

Pour dessiner un entrecolonnement Toscan, il faut diviser la hauteur totale en 5 parties, la partie supérieure sera pour l'entablement, et les quatre autres parties seront pour la colonne, on divisera ces quatre parties en 14 et le 1/4 sera la longueur du module, on tracera ensuite après avoir fait son échelle deux lignes perpendiculaires distantes entr'elles de 6 modules 2/3, elles seront les axes des deux colonnes, en portant un module pour la base et un autre pour le chapiteau, il restera 12 mod pour le fût qui est cylindrique jusqu'au tiers de sa hauteur, et qui diminue progressivement ensuite jusqu'au dessous de l'astragale où il n'a plus que 1 m. 7 parties. Nous donnerons plus tard la diminution des colonnes avec l'indication de leur tracé.



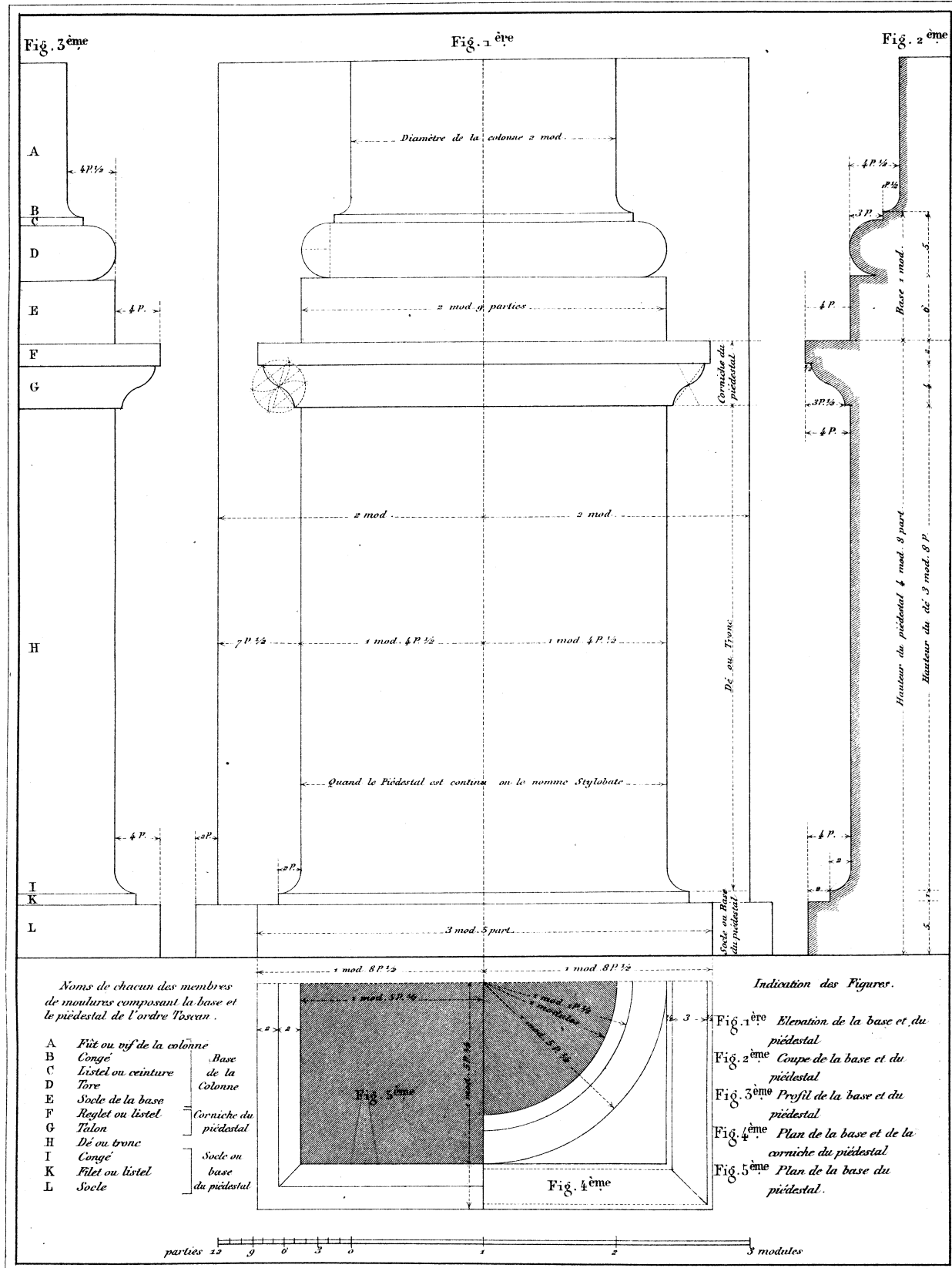


P. Esquié del.

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Strossmann Sc.



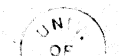


P. Esquisé del.

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Strasmann Sc.

L'ordre Toscan est simple et rustique, son caractère principal est la force et ne supporte aucun ornement étranger, à l'exception des bossages ou autres décorations rustiques. Bien qu'il ne soit pas dans l'usage de faire un piédestal à l'ordre Toscan, Vignole a cru devoir l'indiquer pour suivre l'ordre qu'il s'était proposé pour son traité des cinq ordres, il donne au piédestal le tiers de la hauteur de la colonne ce qui donne 4 modules 8 parties pour sa hauteur y compris la base et la corniche qui ont chacune 1/3 module de hauteur. Le dé ou tronc a 3 modules 2/3 de hauteur et sa largeur est la même que celle du socle de la base qui est de 2 modules 9 parties, la hauteur de la base de la colonne est de 1 module qui divisée en deux parties égales, donne l'une le socle et l'autre le tore avec la ceinture dont la hauteur est de 1 partie. Dans cet ordre la ceinture ou listel C n'est pas comprise dans la hauteur du fût, on s'en observera que le module est déterminé par le diamètre de la colonne qui est toujours de 2 modules, il est divisé en 24 parties ou minutes pour l'ordre Toscan.



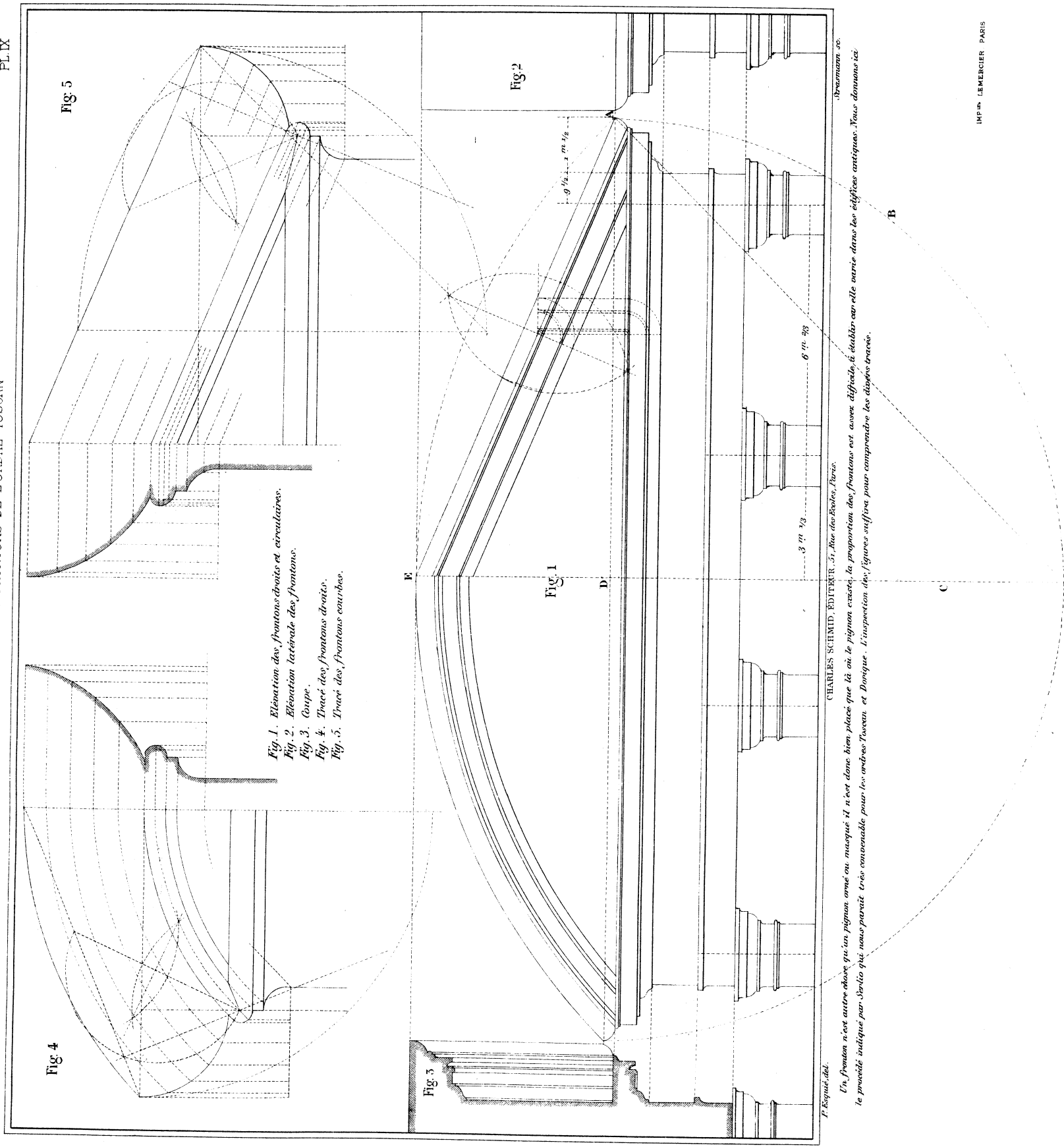
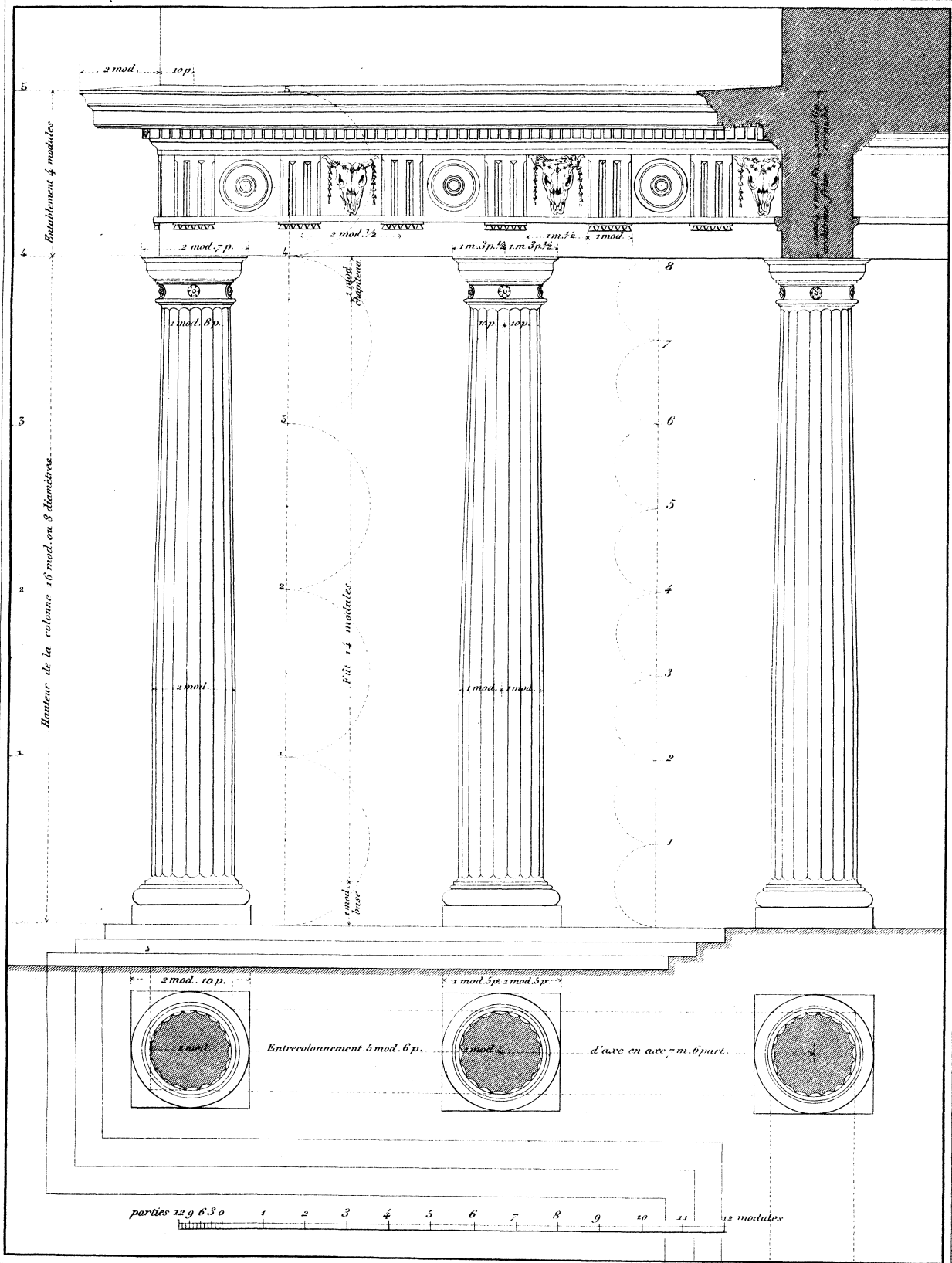


Fig. 1. Elevation des frontons droits et circulaires.
 Fig. 2. Elevation latérale des frontons.
 Fig. 3. Coupe.
 Fig. 4. Tracé des frontons droits.
 Fig. 5. Tracé des frontons courbes.

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 Un fronton n'est autre chose qu'un pignon armé ou maculé; il n'est donc bien placé que là où le pignon excité, la proportion des frontons est assez difficile, à établir car elle varie dans les édifices antiques. Nous donnons ici le procédé indiqué par Vitruve qui nous parait très convenable pour les ordres Toscan et Dorique. L'inspection des figures suffira pour comprendre les degrés tracés.

P. Esquisse del.

Dracmann sc.



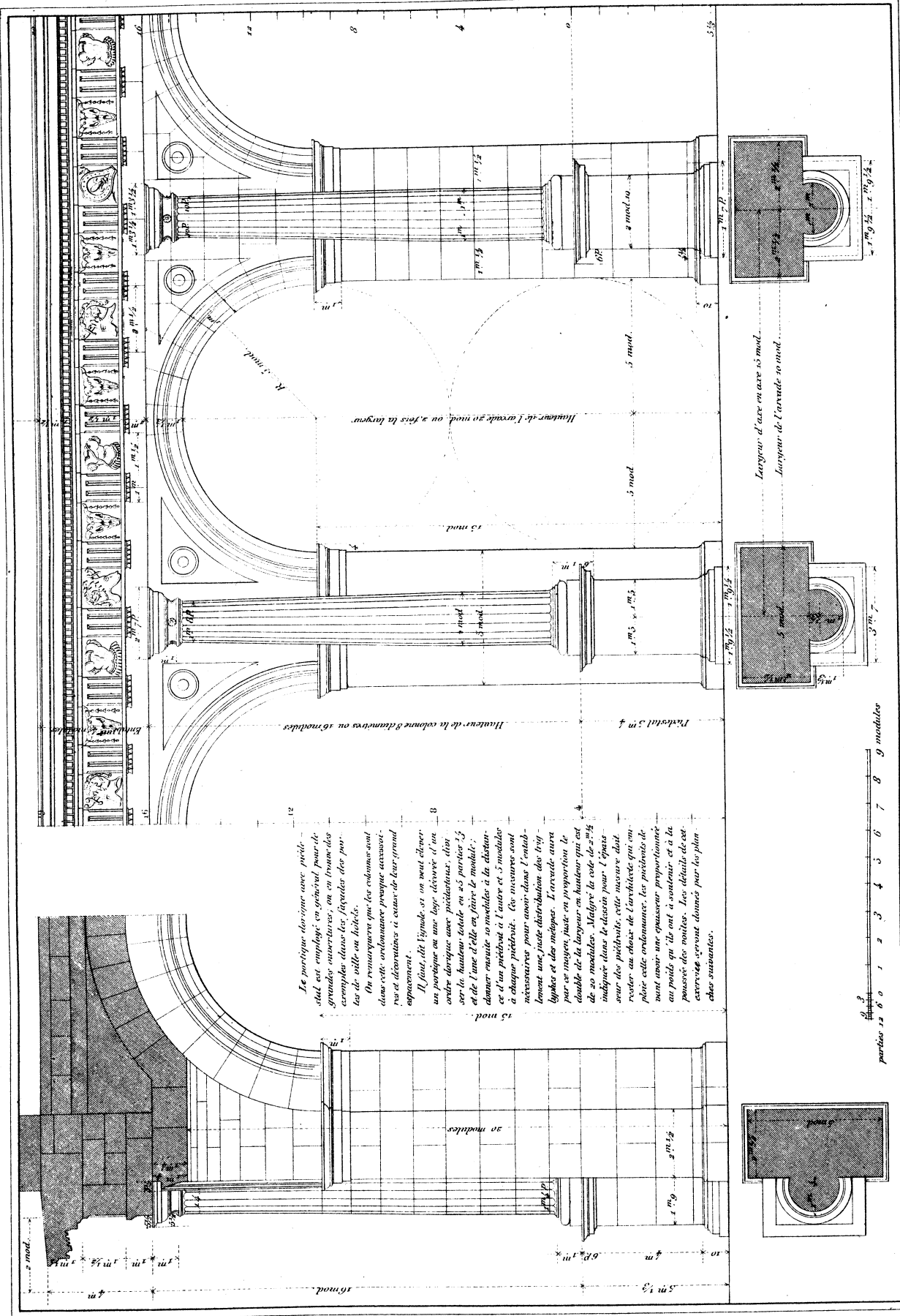
P. Esquié, del.

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Strasmann, Sc.

Pour dessiner un entablement dorique il faut diviser la hauteur totale en cinq parties, une pour l'entablement et les quatre autres pour la colonne, ou bien comme le dit Vignole, diviser la hauteur en 20 parties, dont l'une sera le module. Ce module se divise comme pour le Toscan en 12 parties. La colonne aura 16 modules ou 8 fois le plus grand diamètre. On donnera 1 module pour la base, 1 mod. pour le chapiteau, et il restera 14 modules pour la hauteur du fût. L'entablement a 4 mod. dont 1 mod. pour l'architrave, 1 mod. 1/2 pour la frise, et 1 module 1/2 pour la corniche. Toutes ces parties réunies donneront 20 modules pour la hauteur générale de l'ordre.

Dans la frise les triglyphes sont toujours à plomb sur l'axe des colonnes. Ils ont 1 module de largeur. Les métopes sont carrées; elles ont 1 module 1/2. On peut les orner de divers ornements tels que têtes de bœuf, armures, patères &c. L'entablement dorique est toujours déterminé par le nombre des triglyphes. La colonne a 20 cannelures. Le galbe du fût se trace comme pour le Toscan.



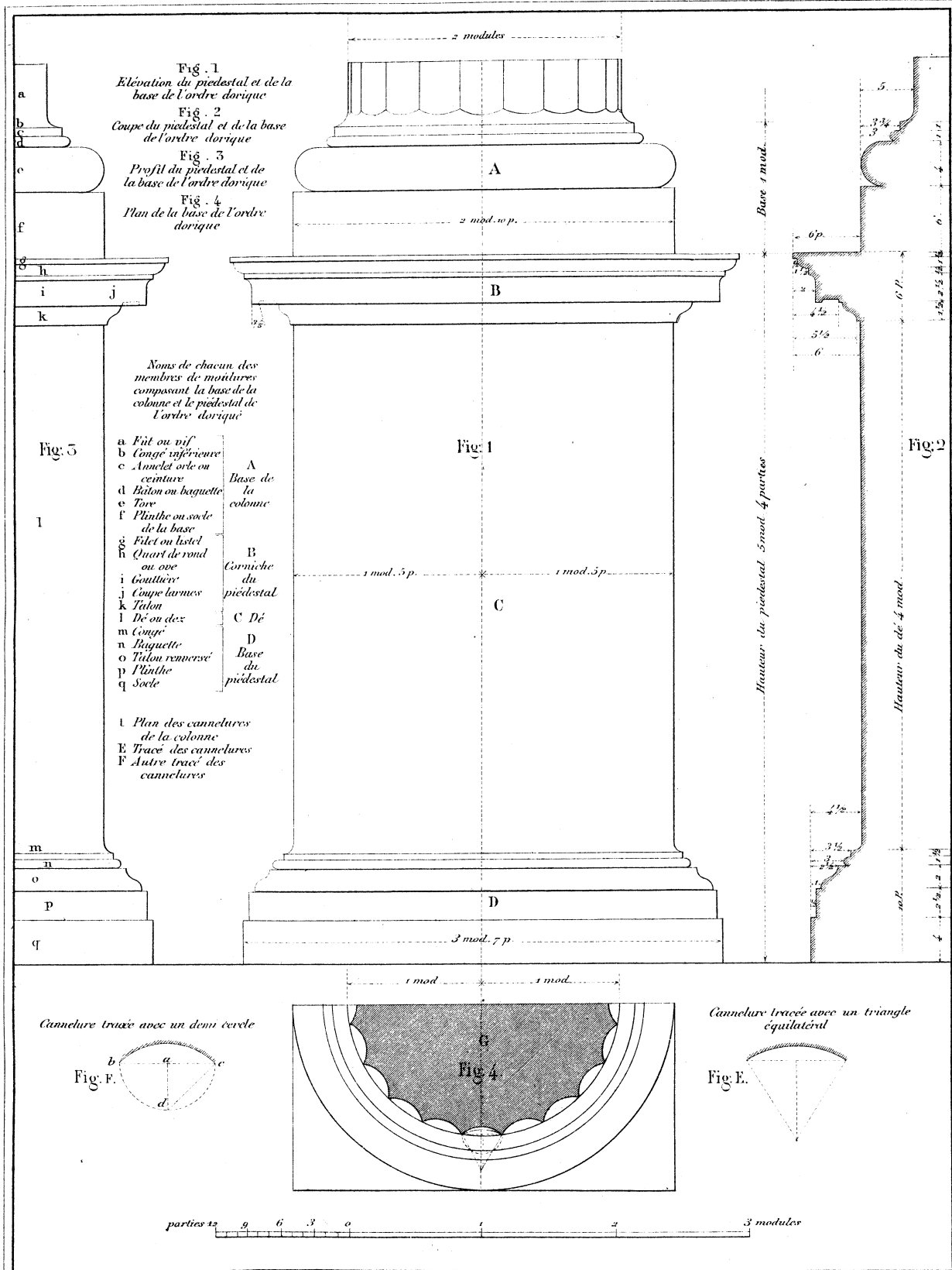
J. Bagnat, del.

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Strassmann, sc.

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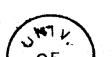




P. Esquié, del. CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Écoles - Paris. Strassmann, Sc.

Comme pour l'ordre Toscan le module se divise en 12 parties ou minutes, le piédestal a de même 5 modules 4 parties qui est le $\frac{1}{3}$ de la hauteur de la colonne, la base de la colonne a un module, une baguette de 1 partie est prise sur la hauteur du tore ce qui rend cette base plus élégante et plus légère que celle de l'ordre Toscan, on peut faire les colonnes Doriques avec ou sans cannelures, pour obtenir les cannelures on divise la circonférence de la colonne en vingt parties égales qui servant de base à autant de triangles équilatéraux dont le sommet a. est le centre d'une portion de cercle b. c. comme on le voit dans la figure F. si on veut faire les cannelures plus prononcées il faut (Fig. E.) joindre les points b. c. par une droite, élever la perpendiculaire a. d. tracer le demi cercle b. d. c. et le point d. sera le centre d'une autre portion de cercles qui donne des cannelures plus profondes.

La coupe du piédestal indique le refoulement, fait sous le larmier et que l'on appelle coupe larmes parcequ'il a pour objet d'arrêter les eaux pluviales, qui sans ce moyen, pourraient dégrader promptement les autres parties de ce piédestal.



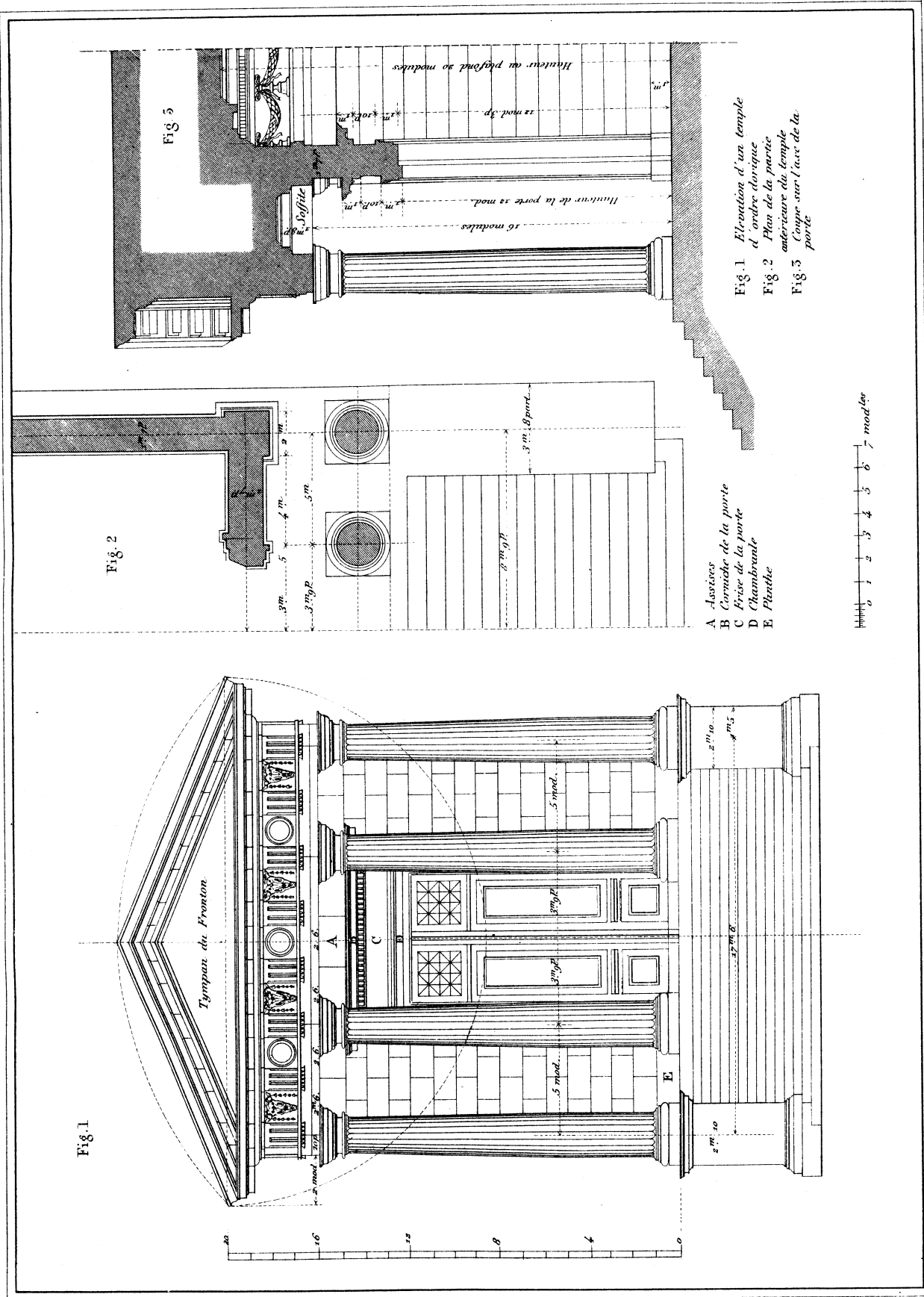
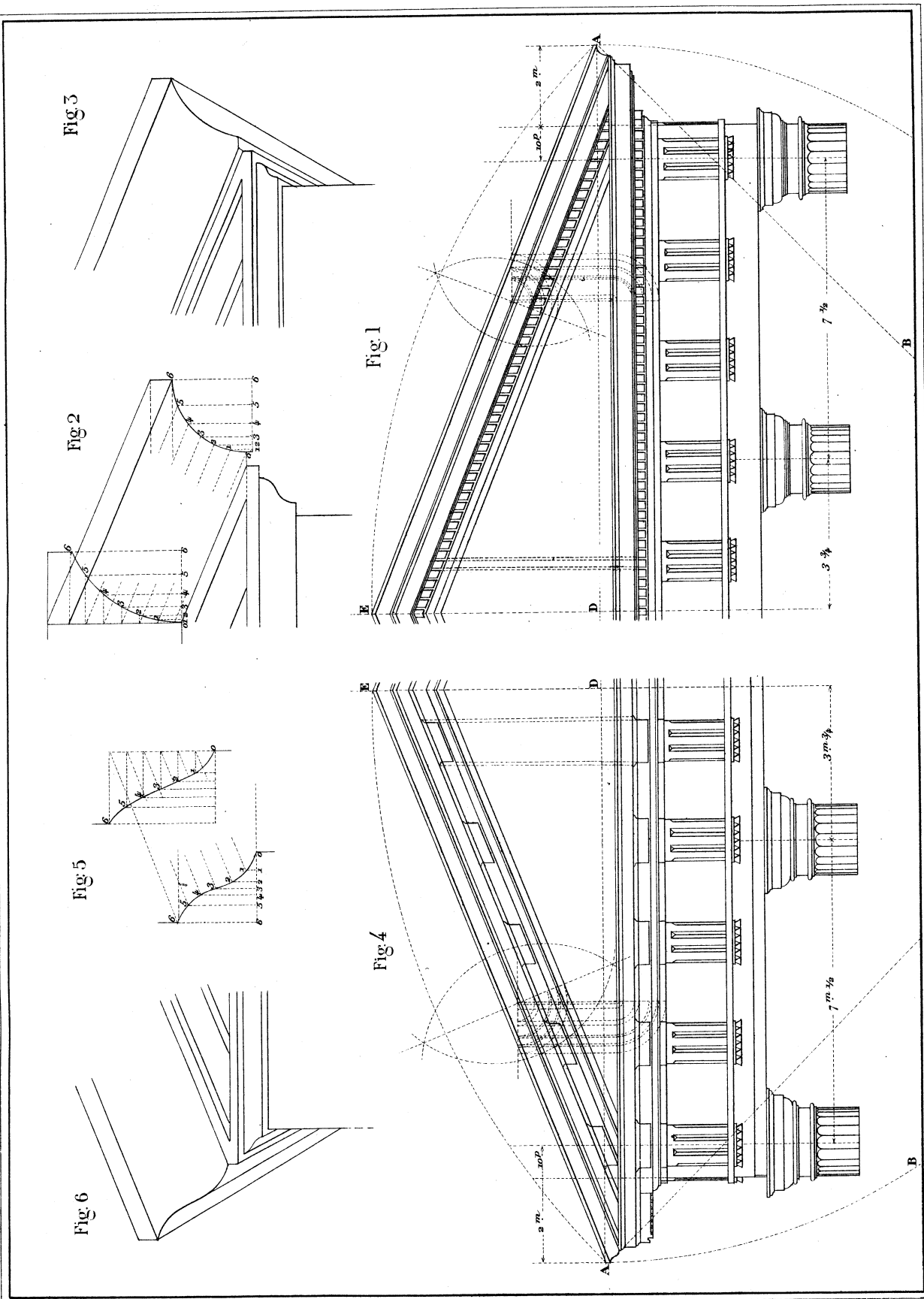


Fig. 1 Elevation d'un temple d'ordre dorique
 Fig. 2 Plan de la paroi antérieure du temple
 Fig. 3 Coupe sur l'axe de la porte

A Assises
 B Corniche de la porte
 C Frise de la porte
 D Chambre
 E Plinthe

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 Cette planche représente un portique Dorique Mulinaire de trois entrecolonnements. L'entrecolonnement est déterminé par le nombre des triglyphes. Le maximum ne doit pas dépasser trois entre-triglyphes. — Pour le tracé du fronton, on se reportera à la planche suivante.
 Straßmann, Sc.

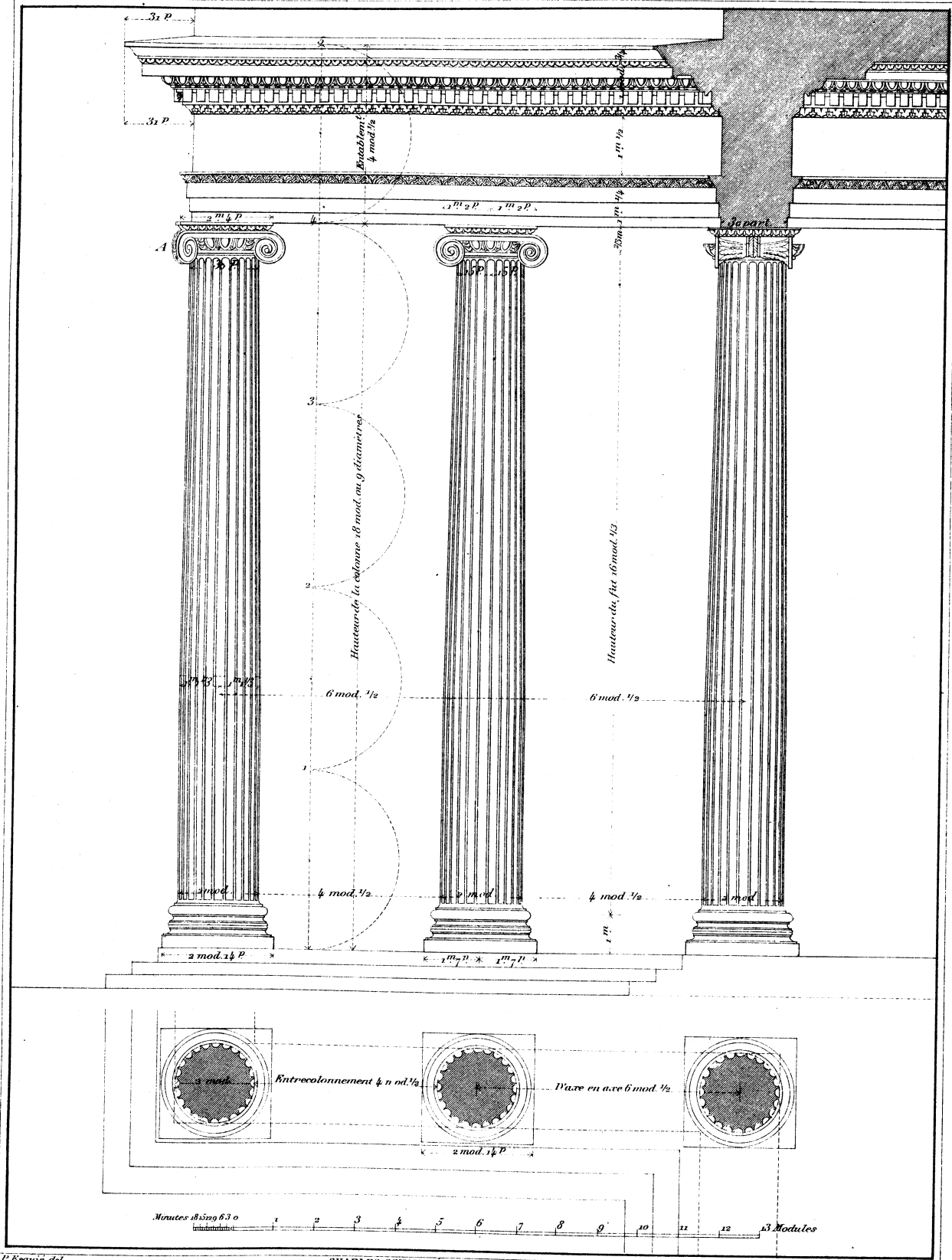




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Le tracé adopté procède des mêmes principes que ceux indiqués par l'ordre Toscan, l'inspection de cette planche suffira aux élèves pour comprendre le tracé des moulures rampantes. La fig. 1 représente le fronton du dorique dentelure, les 2^e et 3^e font voir le raccord avec les moulures rampantes on remarquera que le caset a une petite partie horizontale qu'il est impossible d'ôter, la figure 4 représente le fronton du dorique mur-tillaire, les 5^e et 6^e les raccords des moulures rampantes et horizontales ainsi que la forme exacte de la doucine au sommet du fronton.



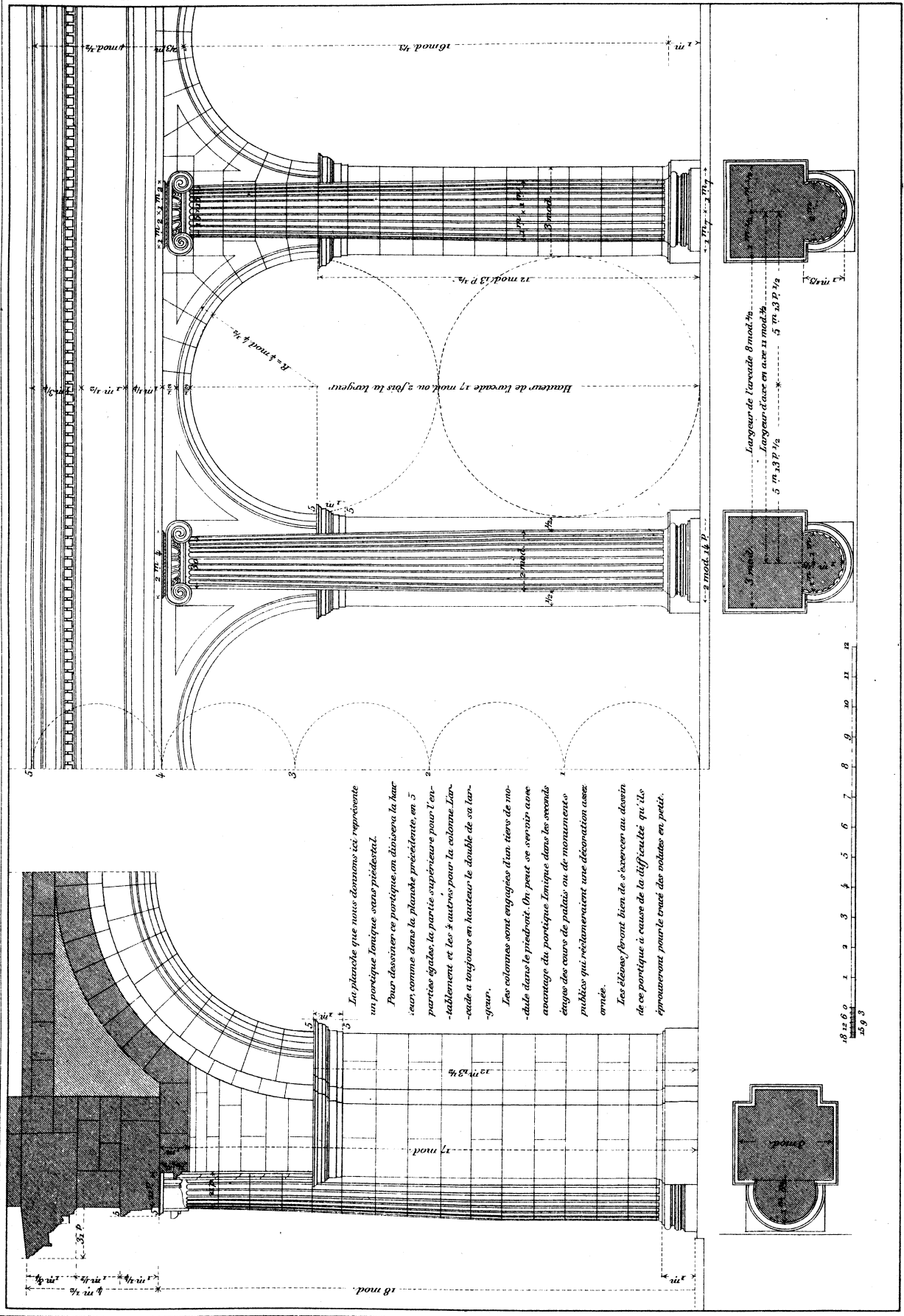


P. Enquist, del.

CHARLES SOMMID, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Strasman, sc.

L'entrecolonnement ionique se fait de même que les entrecolonnements toscans et doriques, en divisant la hauteur totale de l'ordre en 5 parties dont les 4 inférieures forment la hauteur de la colonne on divise cette hauteur en 18 parties ce qui donnera le module, le module de cet ordre se divise en dix-huit parties ou minutes pour les diverses moulures qui composent cet ordre, on a besoin de cette division du module en 18 parties à cause des moulures qui sont plus nombreuses dans cet ordre qui est beaucoup plus délicat que les deux ordres précédents, il s'emploie ordinairement dans les intérieurs à cause de son élégance ou extérieurement dans les seconds étages des édifices, les anciens l'ont employé dans divers temples un bel exemple de cet ordre se voit à Rome au temple de la Fortune virile, on remarquera que le chapeau d'angle A se retourne sur ses deux faces de sorte que l'on aperçoit toujours les volutes.



La planche que nous donnons ici représente un portique ionique sans piédestal.

Pour dessiner ce portique on divisera la hauteur, comme dans la planche précédente, en 5 parties égales, la partie supérieure pour l'entablement et les 4 autres pour la colonne. L'arcade a toujours le double de sa largeur.

Les colonnes sont engagées d'un tiers de module dans le piédroit. On peut se servir avec avantage du portique ionique dans les seconds étages des cours de palais ou de monuments publics qui mériteraient une décoration assez ornée.

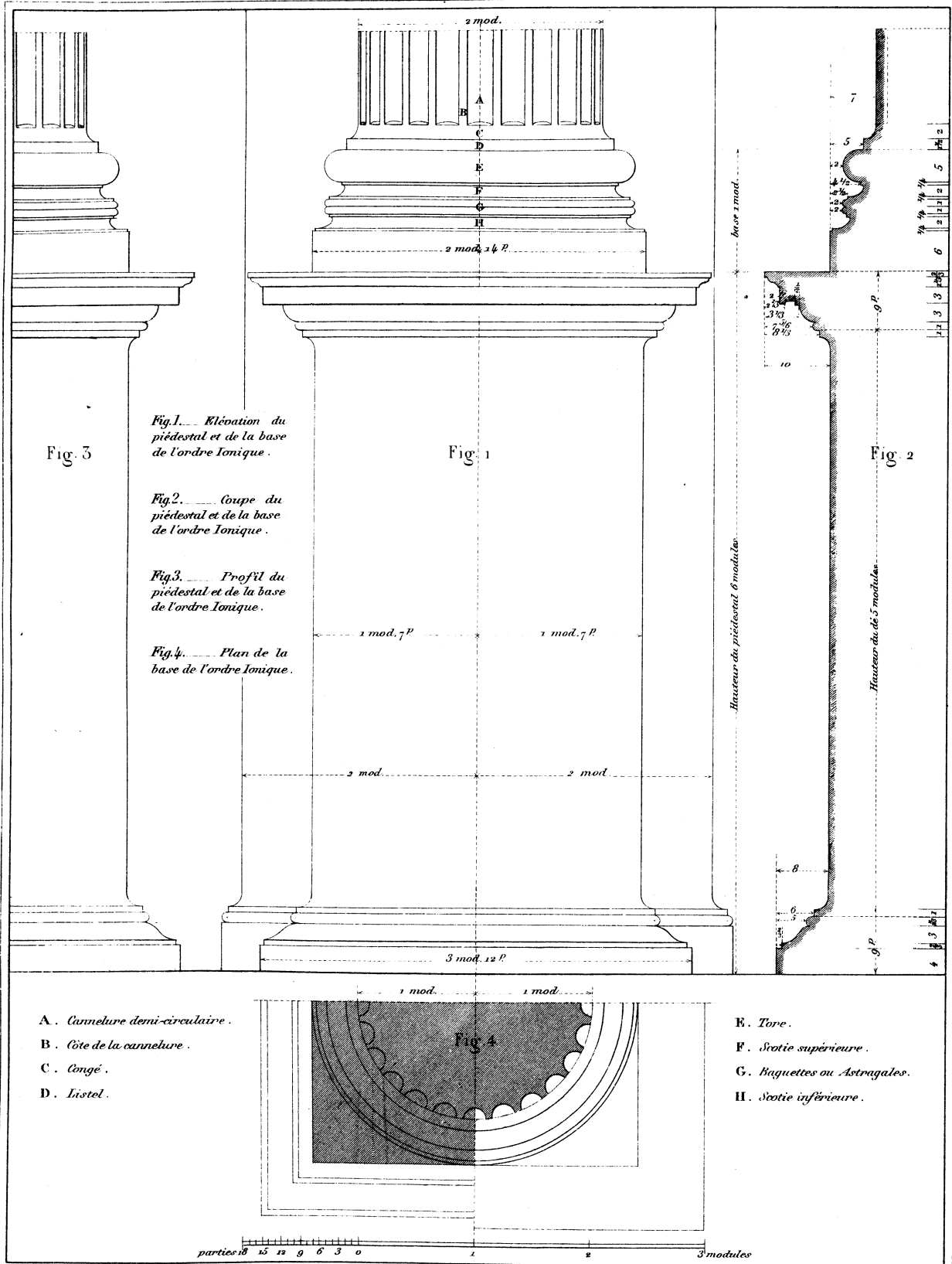
Les éléves feront bien de s'exercer au dessin de ce portique à cause de la difficulté qu'ils éprouveront pour le tracé des volutes en petit.

P. Boyssé, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 5, Rue des Écoles, Paris.

Deumartin, sc.

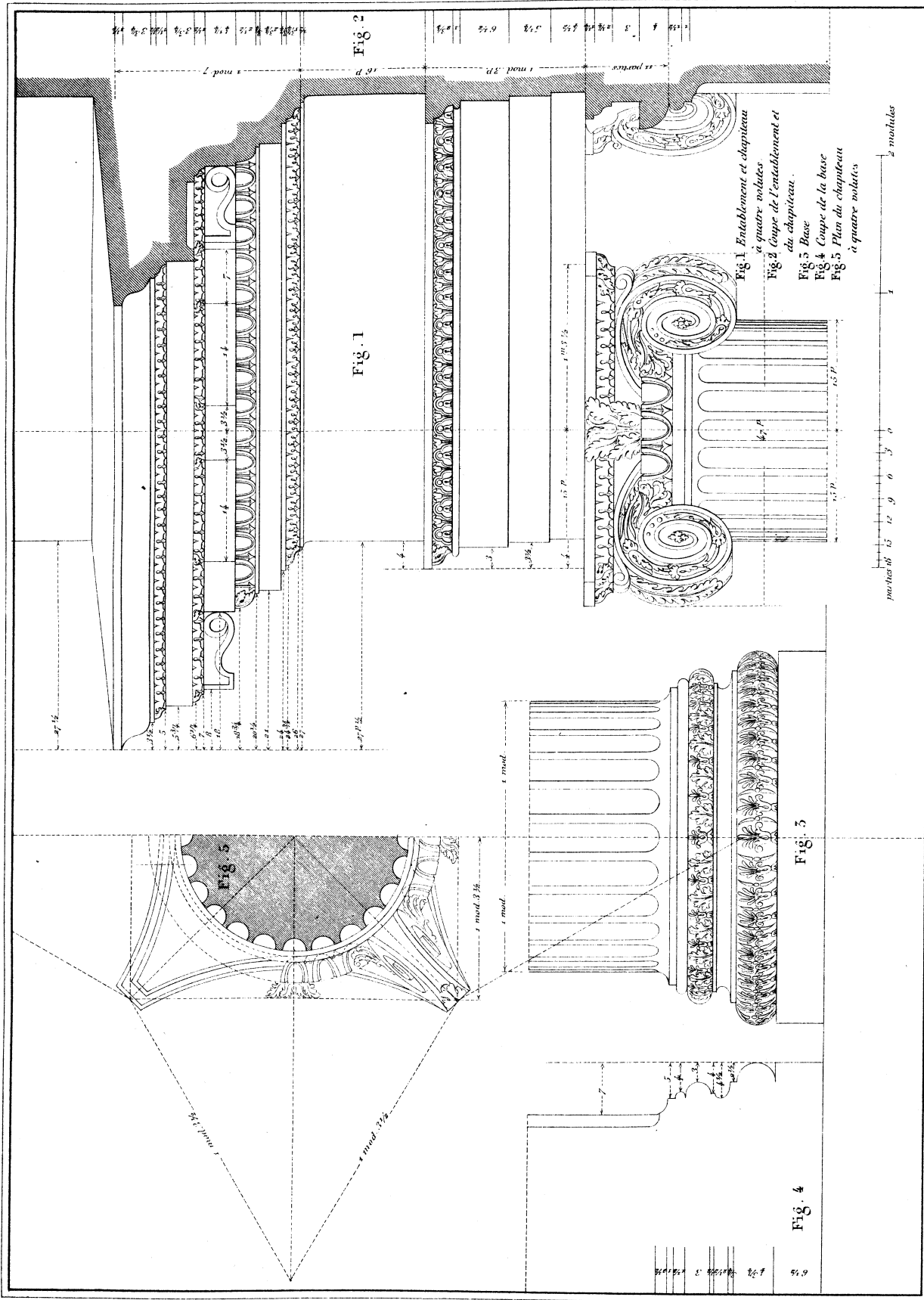




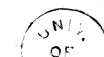
P. Kogaké, del. CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris. Strassmann, sc.

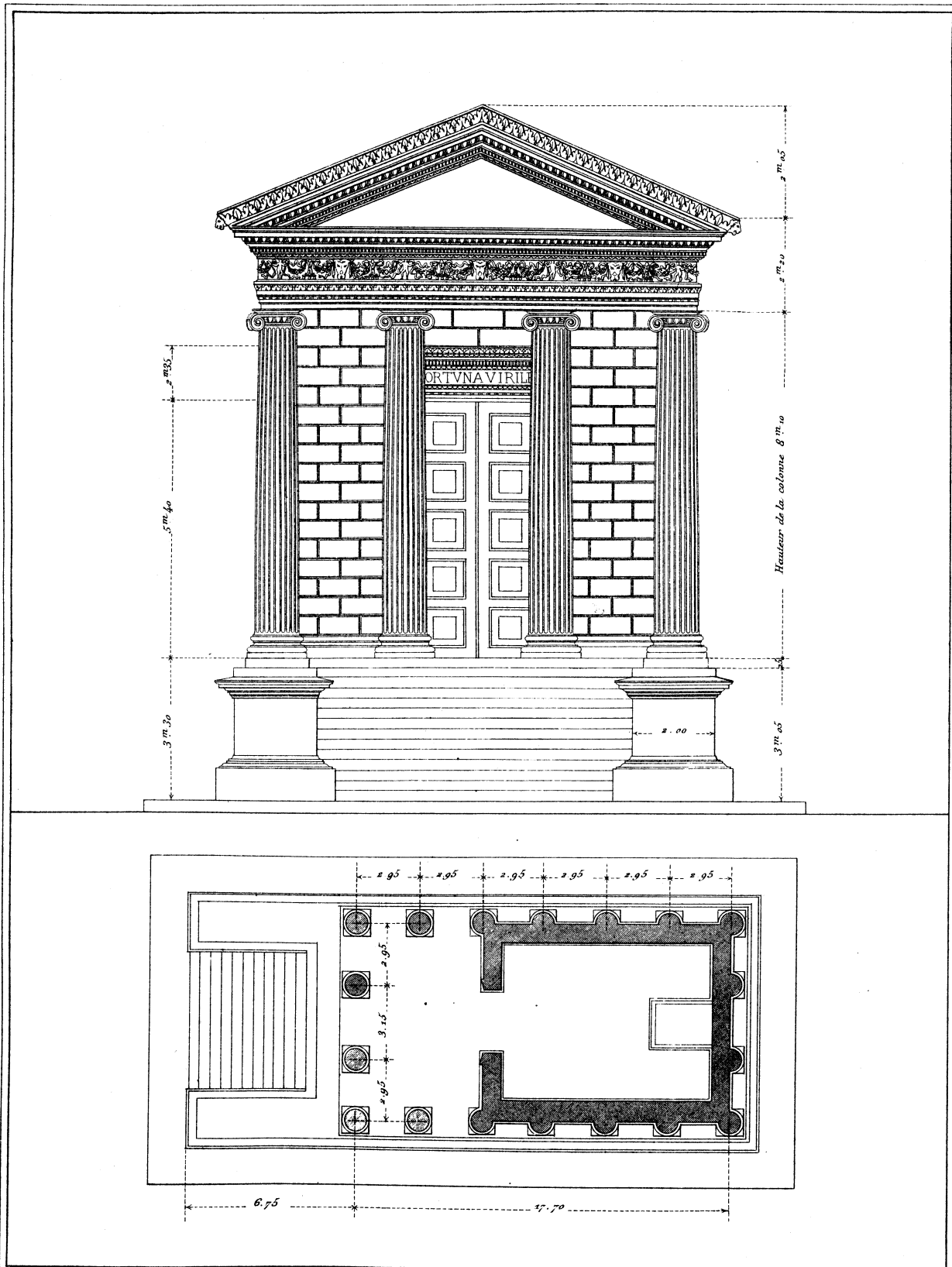
L'ordre Ionique occupe par sa forme et sa décoration le milieu entre le Dorique qui représente la force et la solidité, et le Corinthien qui est le type complet de l'élégance et de la richesse. Le goût si épuré des grecs avait besoin d'un intermédiaire entre deux systèmes, l'un d'ordonnance simple, grave, et l'autre plus soignée, plus riche et plus noble. Le piédestal Ionique que nous donnons dans cette planche a le tiers de la hauteur de la colonne, c'est-à-dire 6 modules, son empatement et sa corniche ont chacun 1/2 module de hauteur, le dex à 5 modules de hauteur, les deux filets compris, la base que nous donnons est celle de Vignole, nous donnerons plus loin l'exemple de la base attique que les anciens employaient; elle a un module de hauteur, sans y comprendre le listel ou ceinture, le fût de la colonne est orné de 2 1/2 cannelures demi-circulaires qui se terminent carrément à la naissance du congé, la largeur de la côte de la cannelure a les 3/7 de l'ouverture de cette cannelure.





P. Esquici del.
 CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR 51, Rue des Écoles - Paris.
 A cause de la difficulté que l'on éprouve pour disposer d'une façon satisfaisante le chapiteau d'angle ionique, on emploie quelquefois l'ordre ionique à quatre volutes sans concavités. L'ignid. n'ayant pas donné cet exemple, nous en donnons les dispositions d'après les proportions adoptées par Scamozzi.





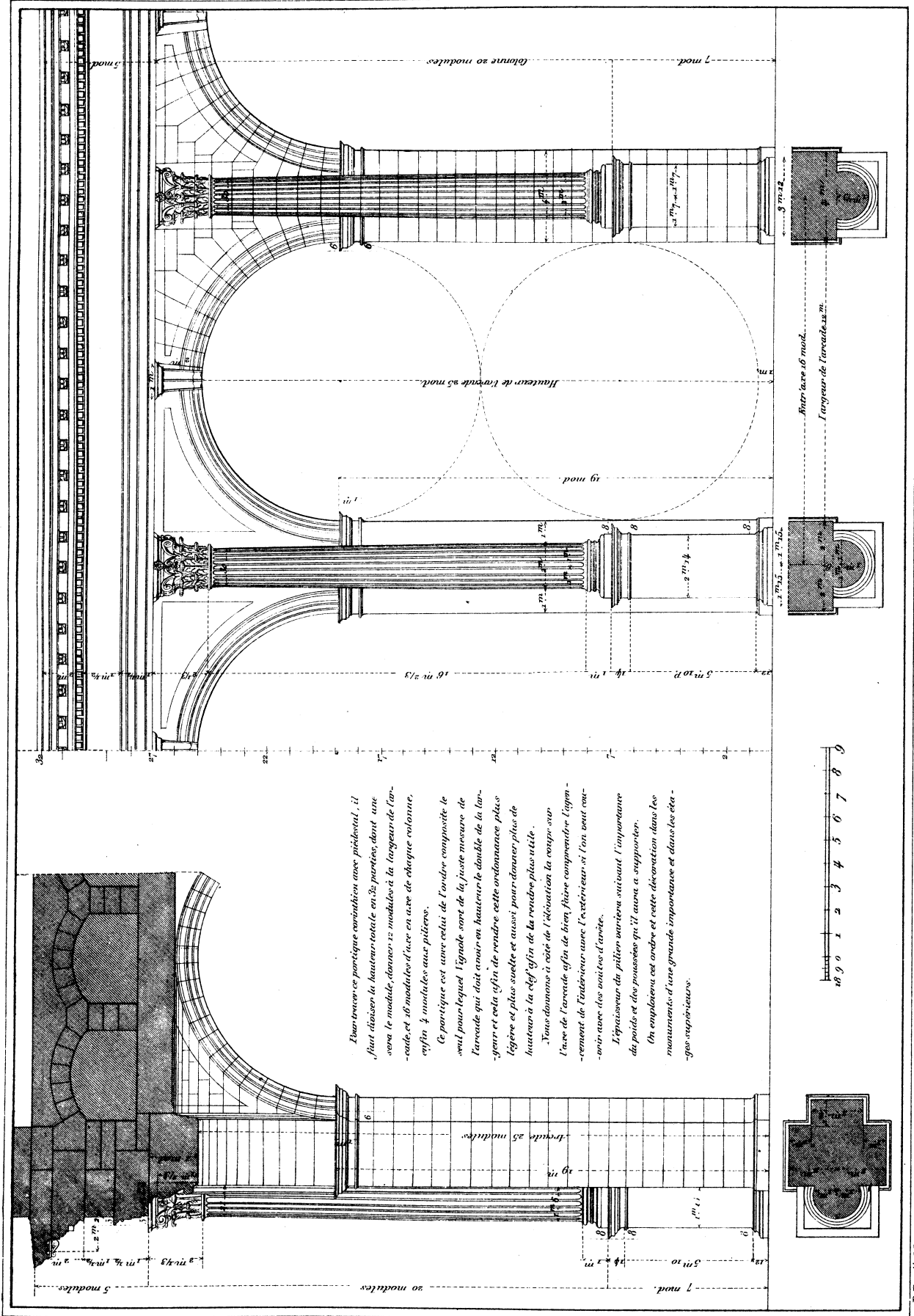
F. Esquisse, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 41, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Strasmann, Sc.

Nous donnons comme complément de l'ordre Ionique un exemple d'un temple bâti par les Romains, qui le dédièrent à la fortune virile. C'est le plus bel exemple de cet ordre qui nous soit resté aussi complet. Nous avons cru devoir le placer sous les yeux des élèves qui commencent, afin de les engager dès leur début dans l'art de l'architecture, à ne jamais s'écarter des bonnes traditions, et à se bien pénétrer des beautés de l'antiquité.





P. Enquist, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 5, Rue des Écoles, Paris.

Dreyermann, sc.

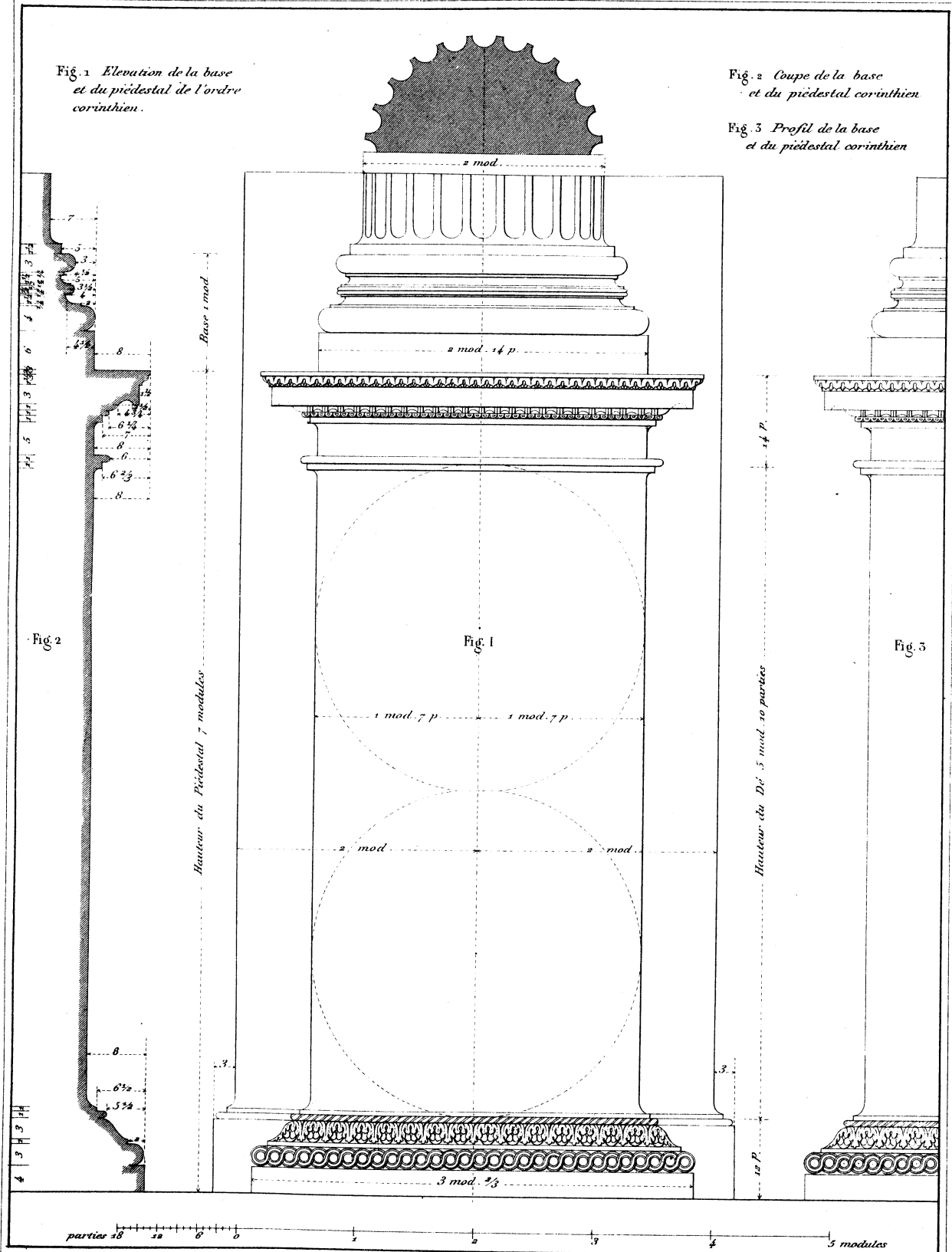


Fig. 1 Elevation de la base et du piédestal de l'ordre corinthien.

Fig. 2 Coupe de la base et du piédestal corinthien

Fig. 3 Profil de la base et du piédestal corinthien

P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR. 51, Rue des Écoles - Paris.

Stosmann, Sc.

Le module de l'ordre corinthien se divise en 18 parties ou minutes. Vignole pour cet ordre, fait une exception à la règle générale qui veut que le piédestal soit le 1/3 de la colonne. Afin de lui donner la grâce proportionnelle à l'ordre.

Vignole conseille de lui donner 7 modules de hauteur. De cette façon le dé du piédestal, forme deux carrés superposés. Toutefois on pourrait élever la plinthe de la base du piédestal et lui donner huit parties au lieu de quatre. — La base dessinée est celle donnée par Vignole. Les anciens lui ont substitué quelquefois celle dite attique dont les moulures sont d'une plus belle proportion.



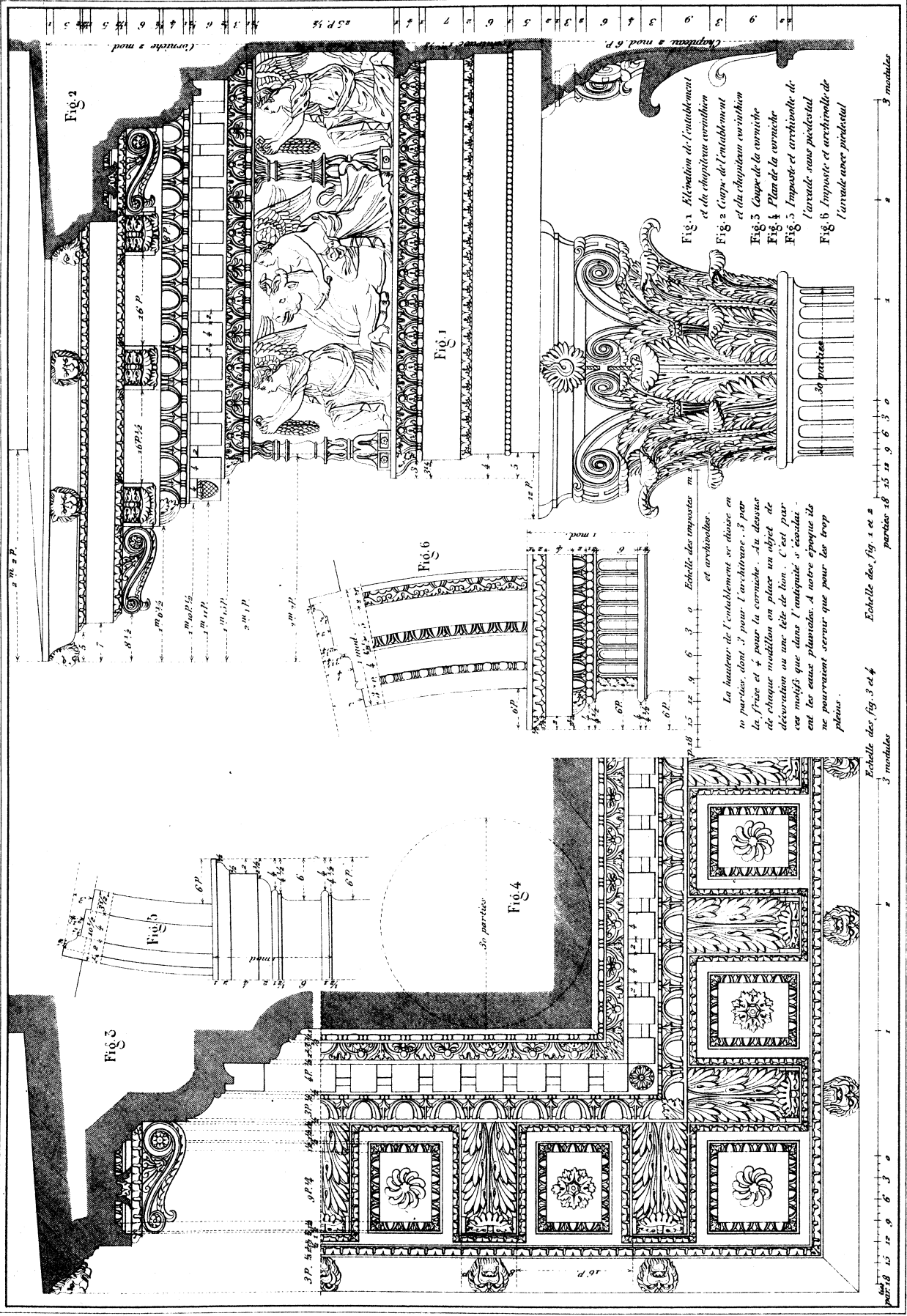
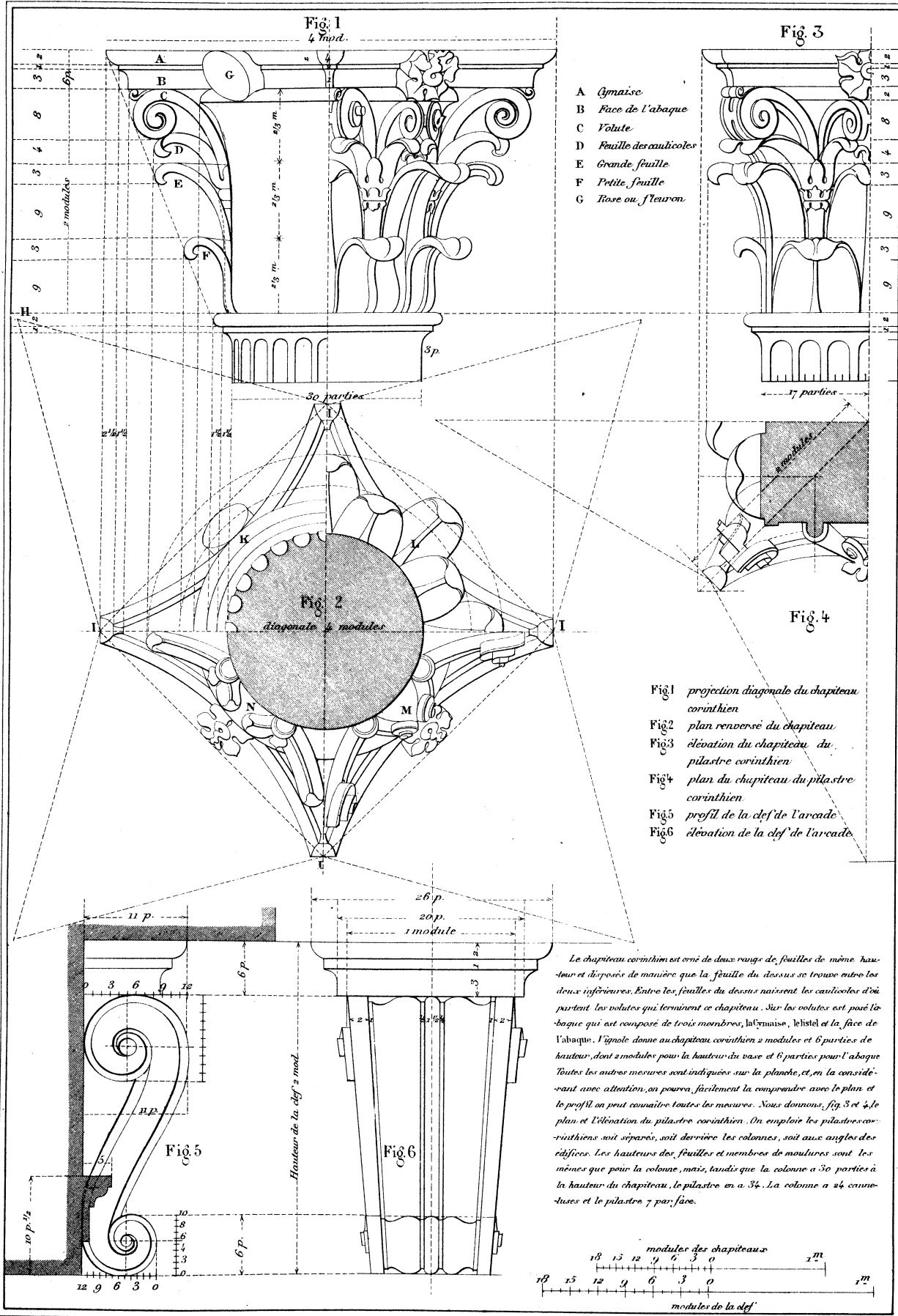


Fig. 1 Elevation de l'entablement et du chapiteau corinthien
 Fig. 2 Coupe de l'entablement et du chapiteau corinthien
 Fig. 3 Coupe de la corniche et du chapiteau corinthien
 Fig. 4 Plan de la corniche
 Fig. 5 Imposte et architrave de l'arcade sans pedestal
 Fig. 6 Imposte et architrave de l'arcade avec pedestal

Echelle des fig. 1 et 2 parties de 15 18 9 6 3 0
 Echelle des fig. 3 et 4 parties de 15 18 9 6 3 0
 Echelle des fig. 5 et 6 parties de 15 18 9 6 3 0
 Echelle des impostes m. et architraves.

La hauteur de l'entablement se divise en six parties dont 3 pour l'architrave, 3 pour la frise et 4 pour la corniche. Au dessus de chaque modillon on place un objet de décoration ou une tête de lion. C'est par ces motifs que dans l'antiquité s'élevaient les sauts plantés. A notre époque ils ne pourraient servir que pour les trop pièces.

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 F. Esquié, del.

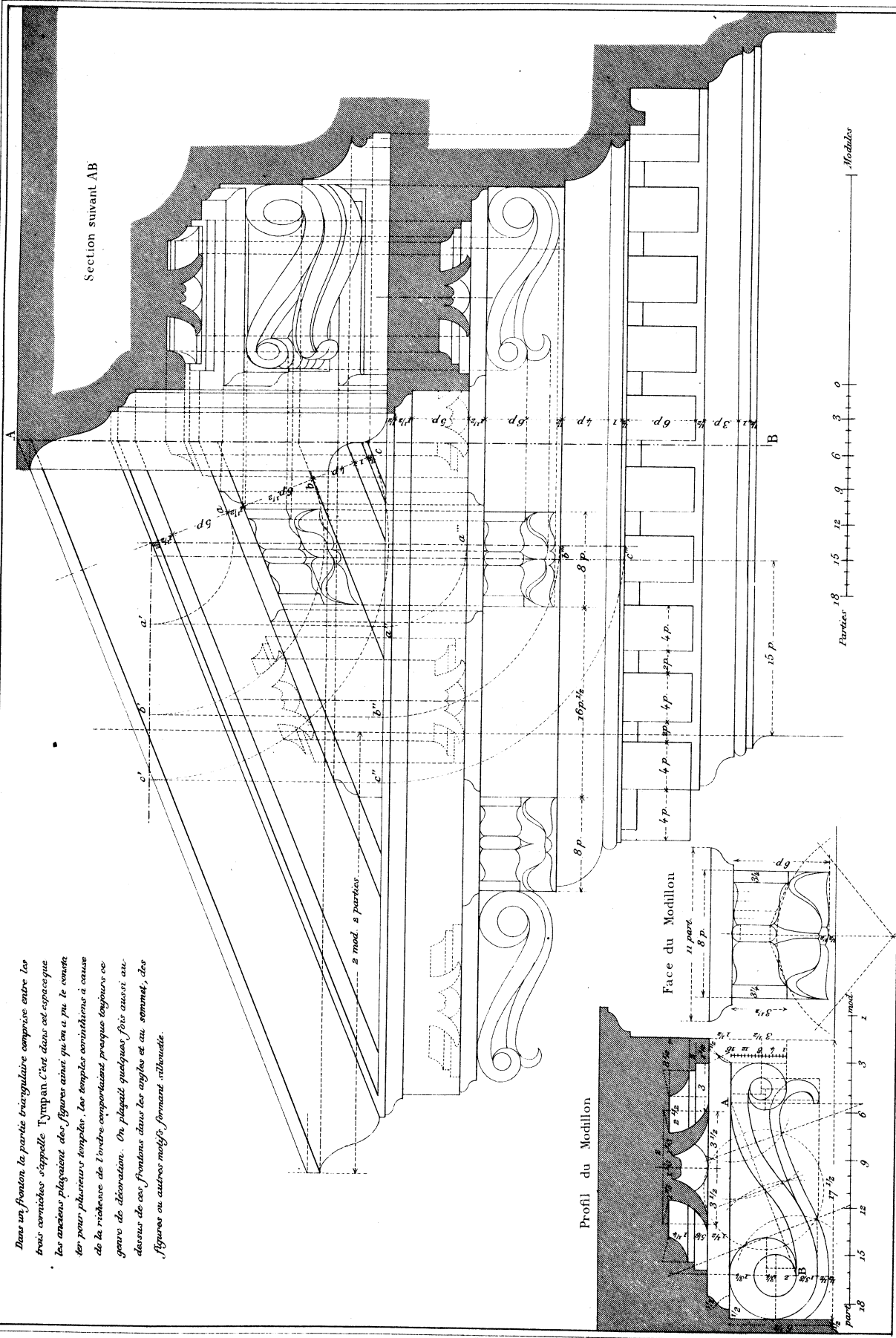


P. Esquis, del.

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Stemann, sc.

Dans un fronton la partie triangulaire comprise entre les trois corniches s'appelle Tympan. C'est dans cet espace que les architectes plaçaient des figures ainsi qu'on a pu le constater pour plusieurs temples. Les temples corinthiens à cause de la richesse de l'ordre occupaient presque toujours ce genre de décoration. On plaçait quelques fois aussi au-dessus de ces frontons dans les angles et au sommet, des figures ou autres motifs formant silhouette.



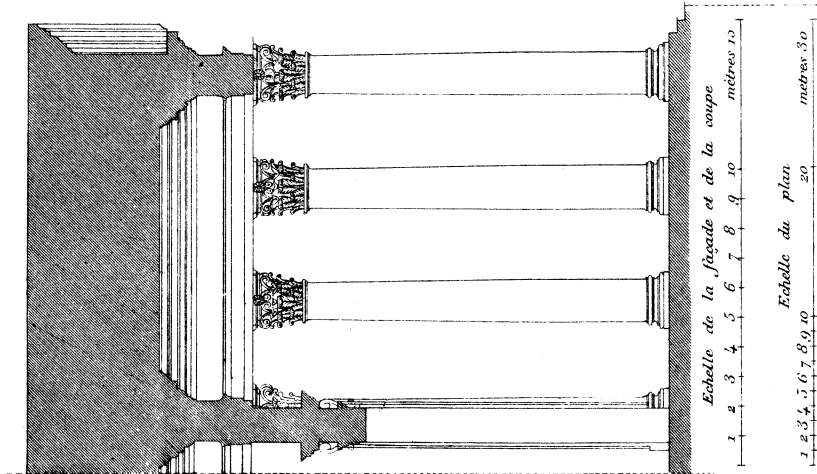
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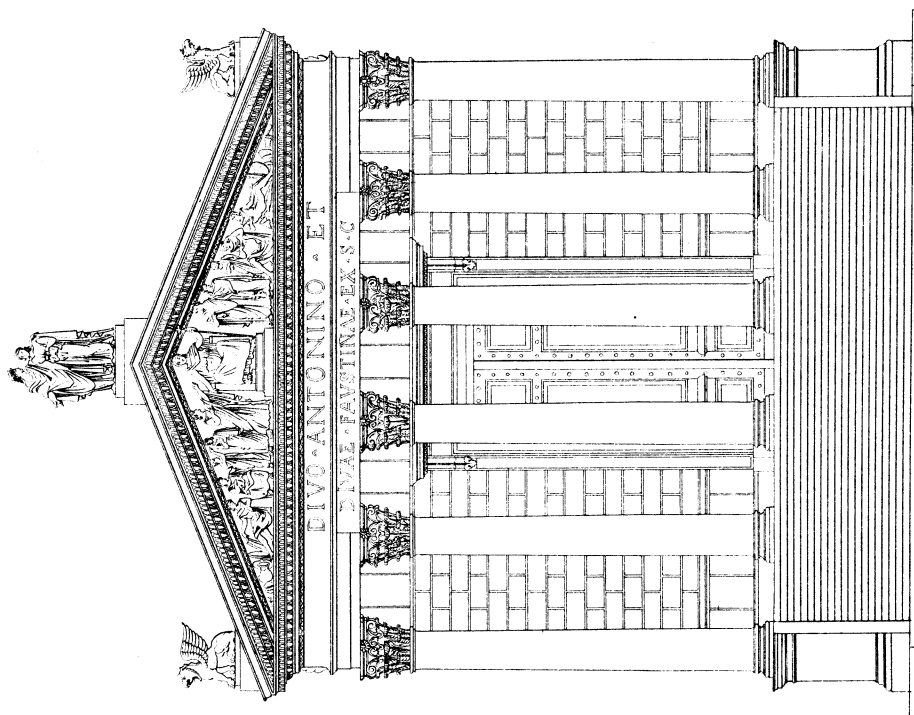
Drummond, sc.

IMPRIMERIE LEMERCIER, PARIS

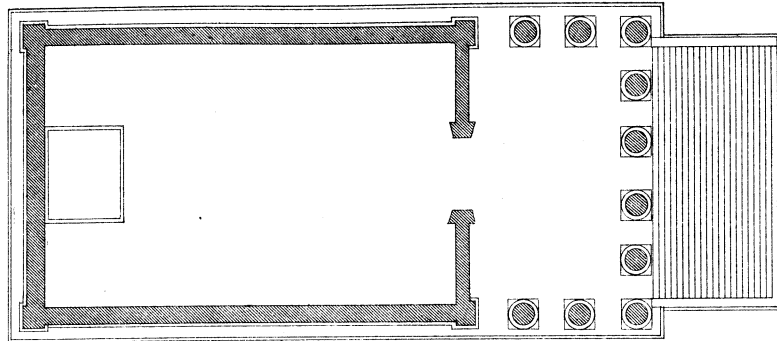




Coupe



Elevation

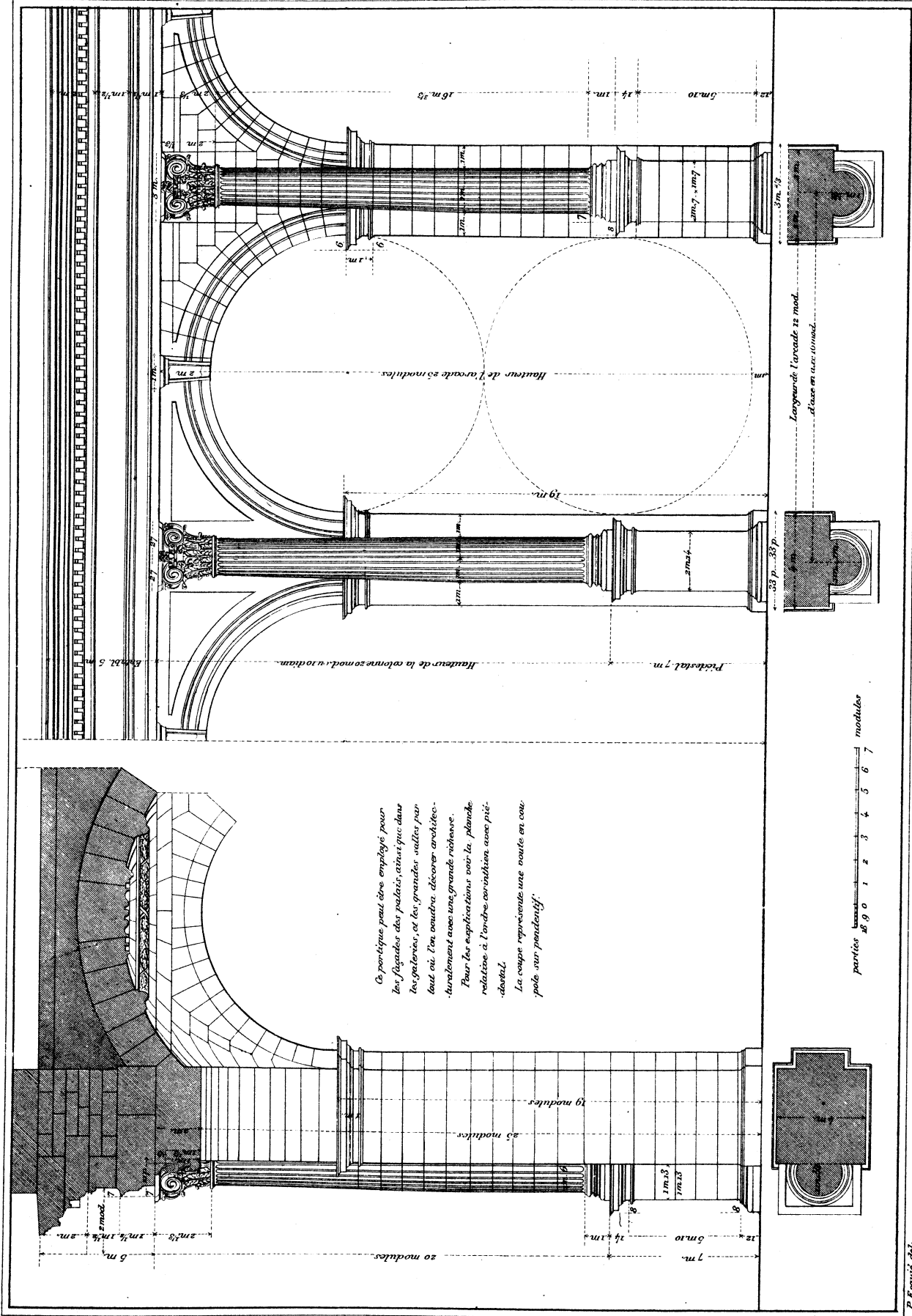


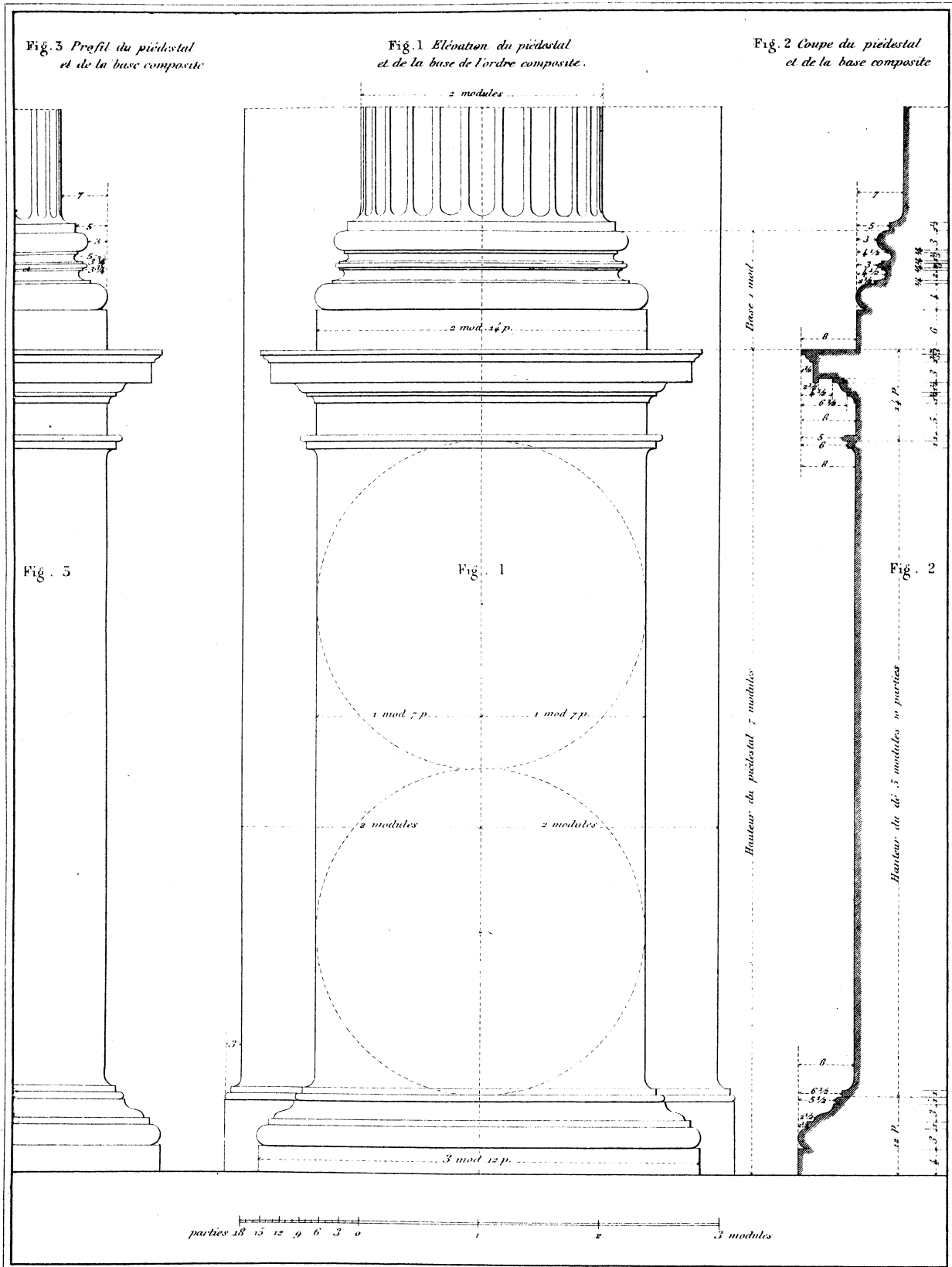
Plan

P. Esquié, del. CHARLES SCHMIDT, ENTREPRENEUR, 5, Rue des Ecoles, Paris. *Specimens. etc.*
 Cette planche donne un exemple de temple d'ordre corinthien à six colonnes. On remarquera que l'échelle de cet ensemble architectural est en mètres et non en modules, afin d'indiquer les proportions réelles.



PORTIQUE COMPOSITE AVEC PIÉDESTAL





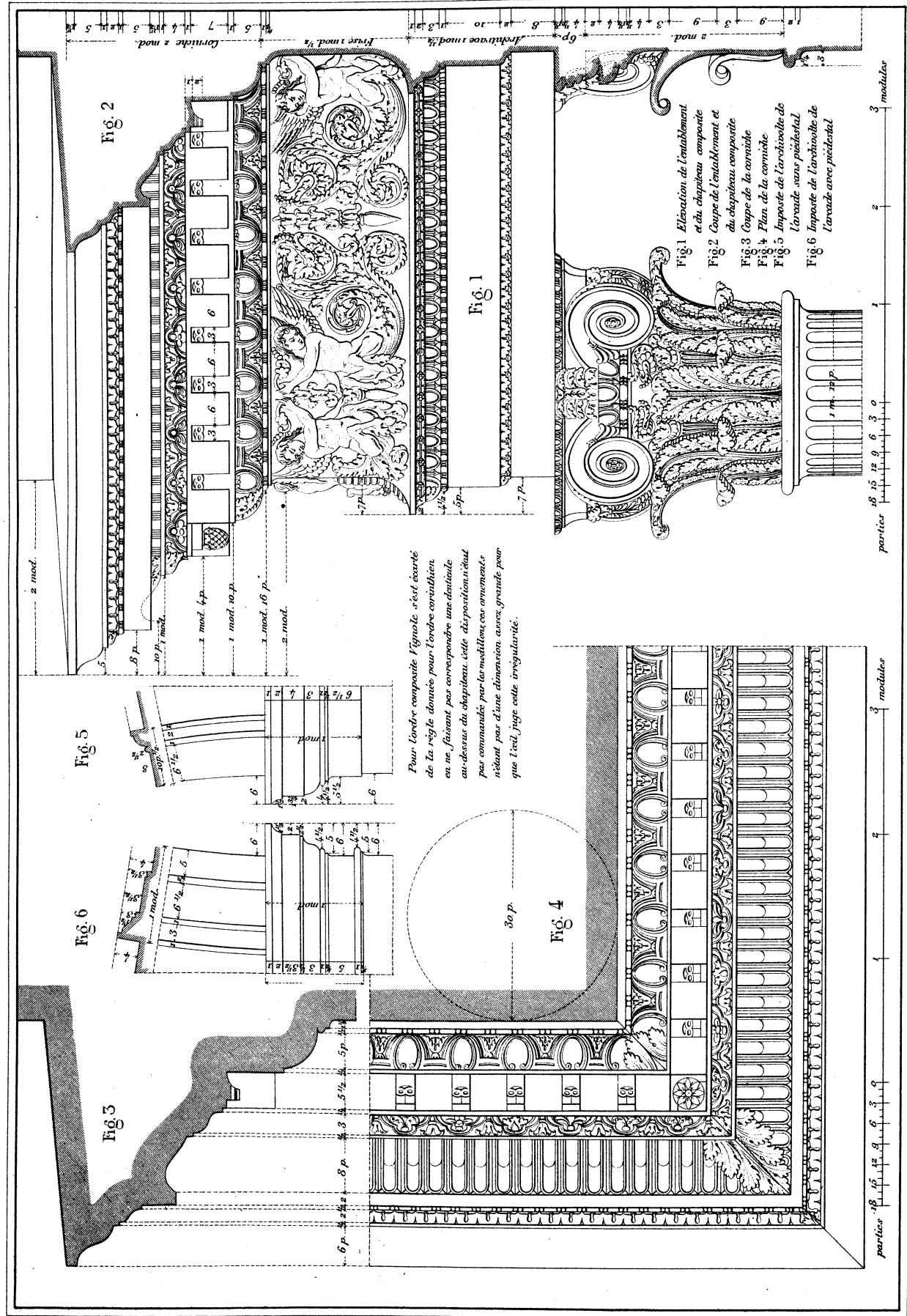
P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Écoles - Paris.

Strasmann, sc.

Les proportions du piédestal et de la base de l'ordre composite sont les mêmes que celles de l'ordre corinthien, la différence n'existe que pour les moulures de la cymaise ou de l'empotement. L'ignole n'a pas orné les moulures de ce piédestal, mais il ne faut pas regarder cela comme une règle absolue ni que cet ordre participe de l'ionique et du corinthien. Le fût de la colonne comporte comme le corinthien 24 cannelures, les côtes entre les cannelures ont les $\frac{2}{7}$ de la largeur de la cannelure.

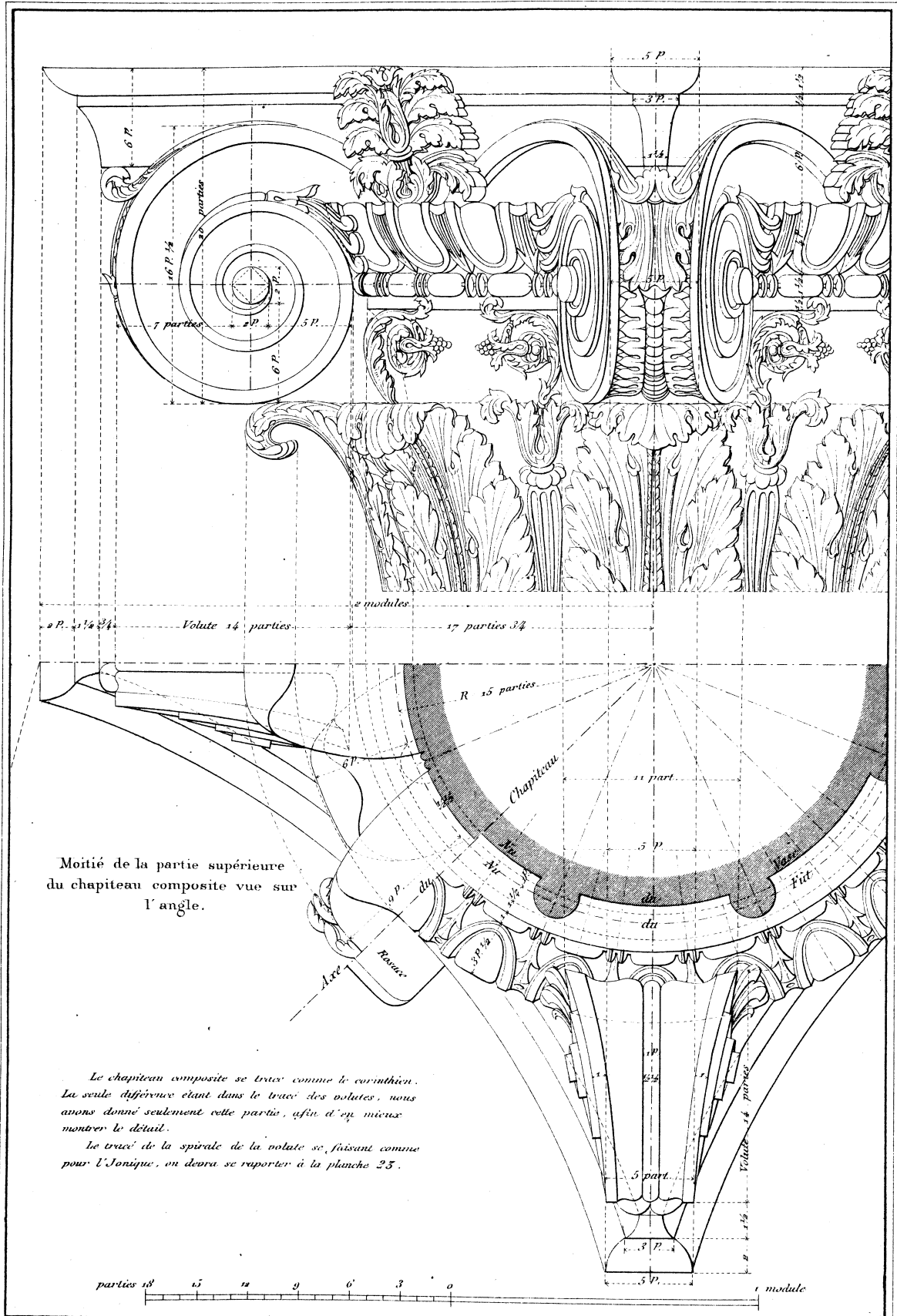




P. Enquist, del.

CHARLES SCHEIDT, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Stammaron, del.



Moitié de la partie supérieure du chapiteau composite vue sur l'angle.

Le chapiteau composite se trace comme le corinthien. La seule différence étant dans le tracé des volutes, nous avons donné seulement cette partie, afin d'en mieux montrer le détail.

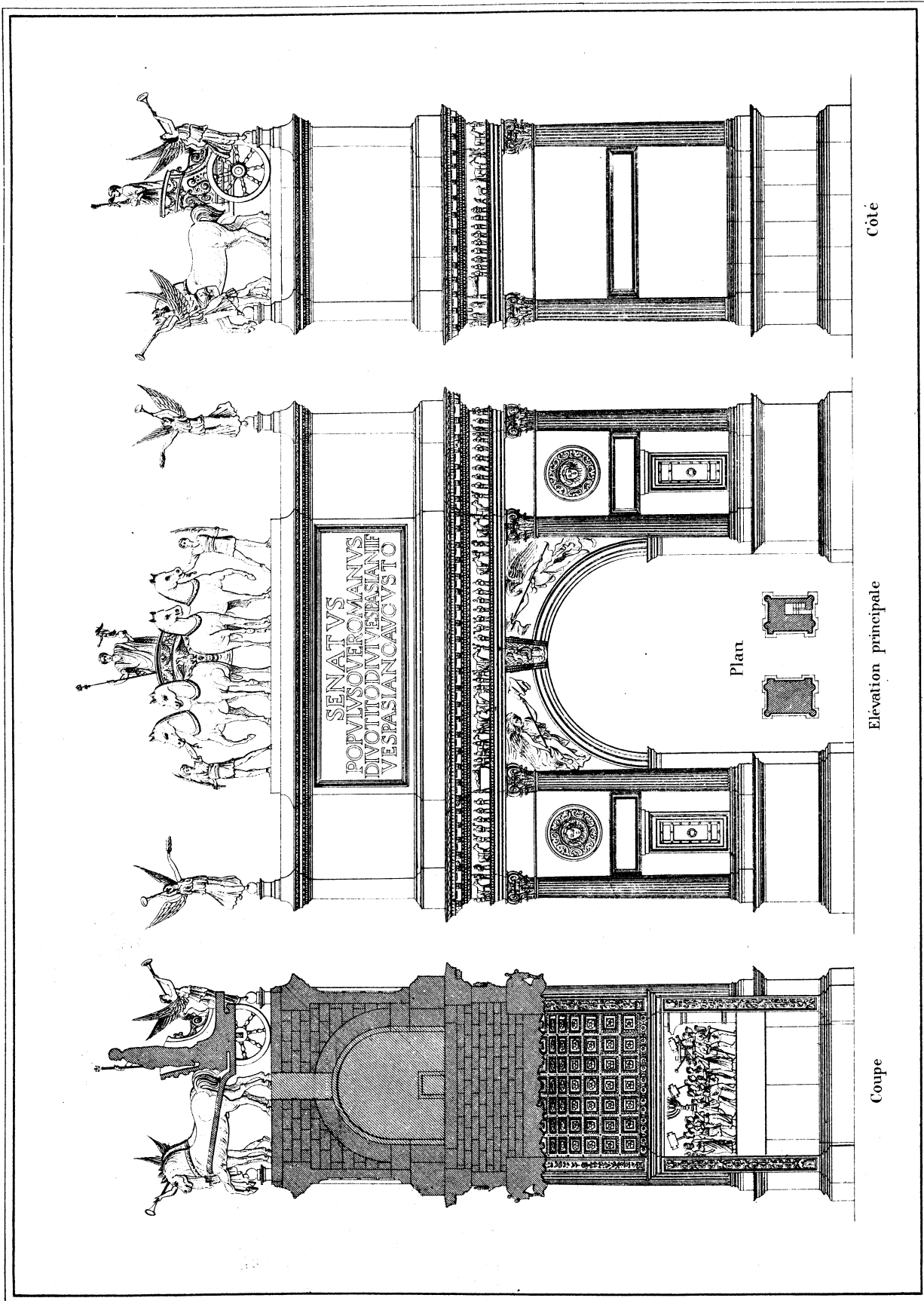
Le tracé de la spirale de la volute se faisant comme pour l'Ionique, on devra se reporter à la planche 23.

P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Écoles, Paris.

Strassmann, Sc.





P. Esquis, del.
 L'Arc de Titus dont nous donnons ici la restauration peut faire juger de la manière dont les Anciens employaient l'ordre composite. On peut employer cet ordre pour les monuments qui n'exigent pas une grande élévation.
 Bruckmann, sc.

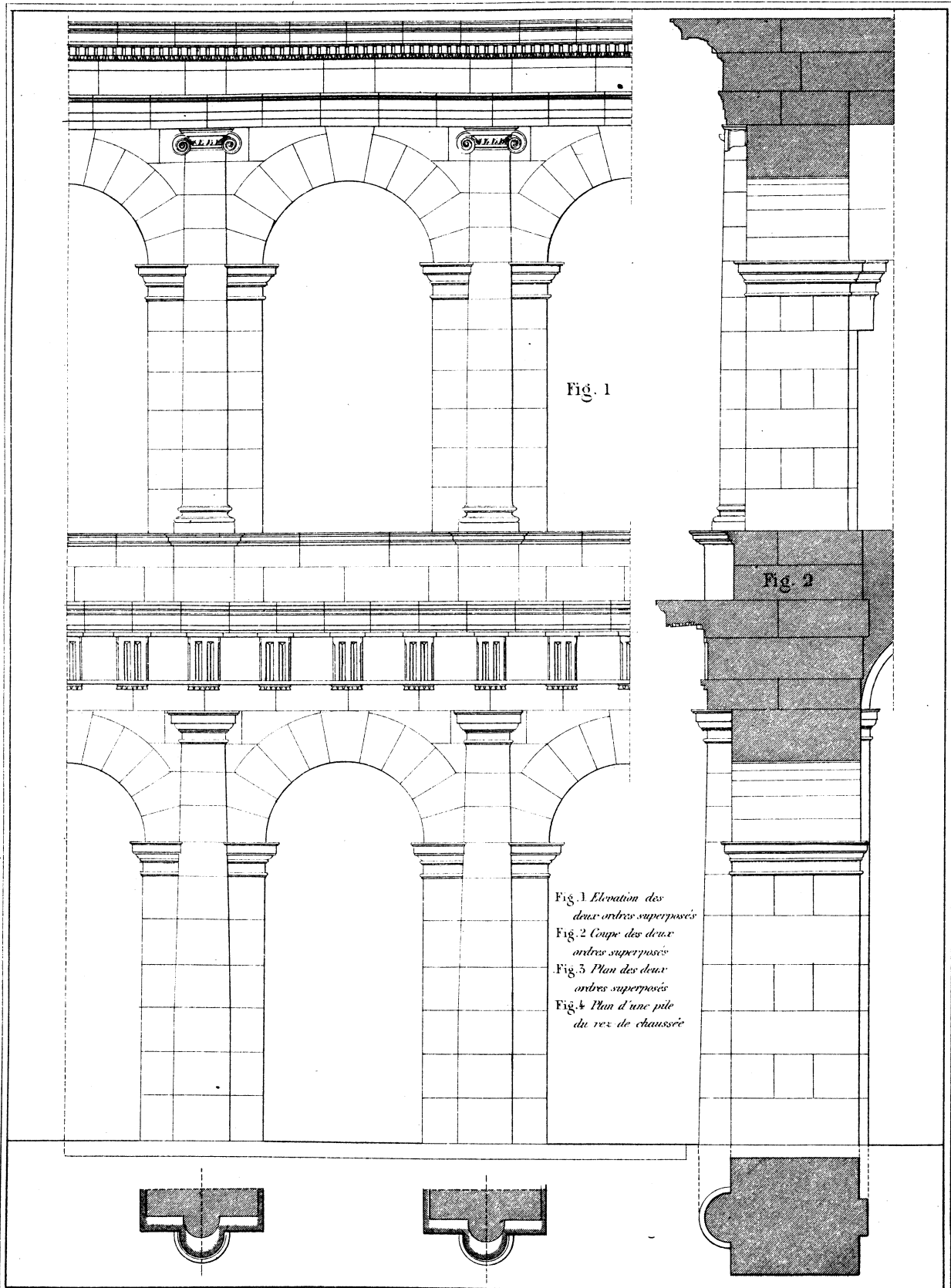


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

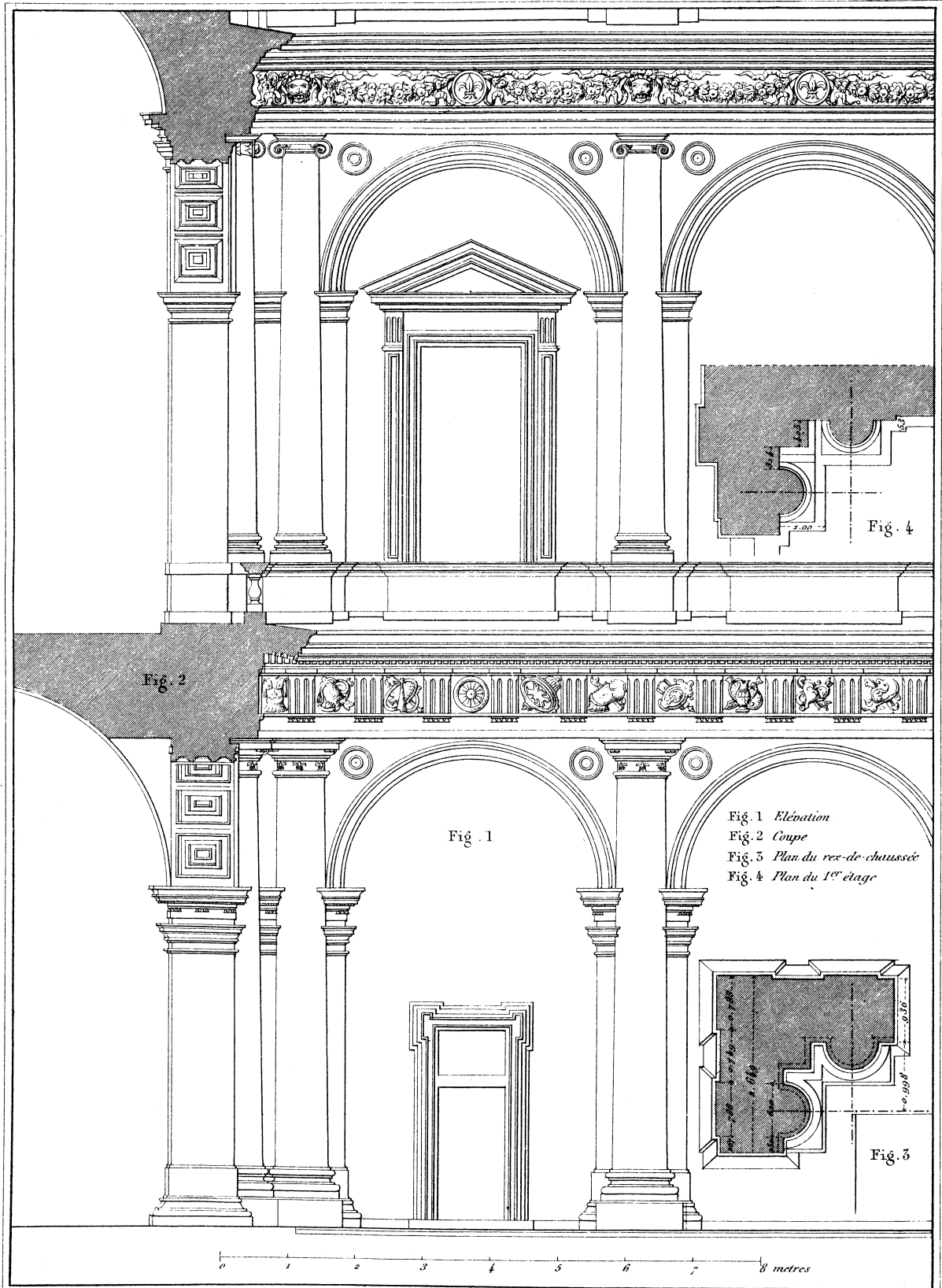
Fig. 1 Elevation des
deux ordres superposés
Fig. 2 Coupe des deux
ordres superposés
Fig. 3 Plan des deux
ordres superposés
Fig. 4 Plan d'une pile
du rez de chaussée

P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Strasman, Sc.

Nous donnons ici un premier exemple de superposition de l'ordre ionique à l'ordre dorique d'après le théâtre de Marcellus à Rome. On remarquera que la colonne ionique est plus courte que la colonne dorique de la hauteur d'un module de l'ordre dorique ou demi diamètre.



P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Strassmann, sc.

Cet exemple de superposition de l'ordre ionique à l'ordre dorique est tiré de la cour intérieure du Palais Farnèse à Rome. On y remarquera la disposition de l'angle dont nous donnons le plan aux deux étages. Le plan du 1^{er} étage est indiqué en pointillé sur le plan du rez-de-chaussée.

Lorsque l'on juxtapose deux ordres, on donne généralement au plus petit les $\frac{2}{3}$ de la hauteur du plus grand. Il est bon, de ne pas trop s'écarter de ce rapport lorsque l'on ne peut le suivre exactement.
 Comme exemple nous donnons le portique dit d'Octavie à Rome, pour lequel ce principe a été observé.

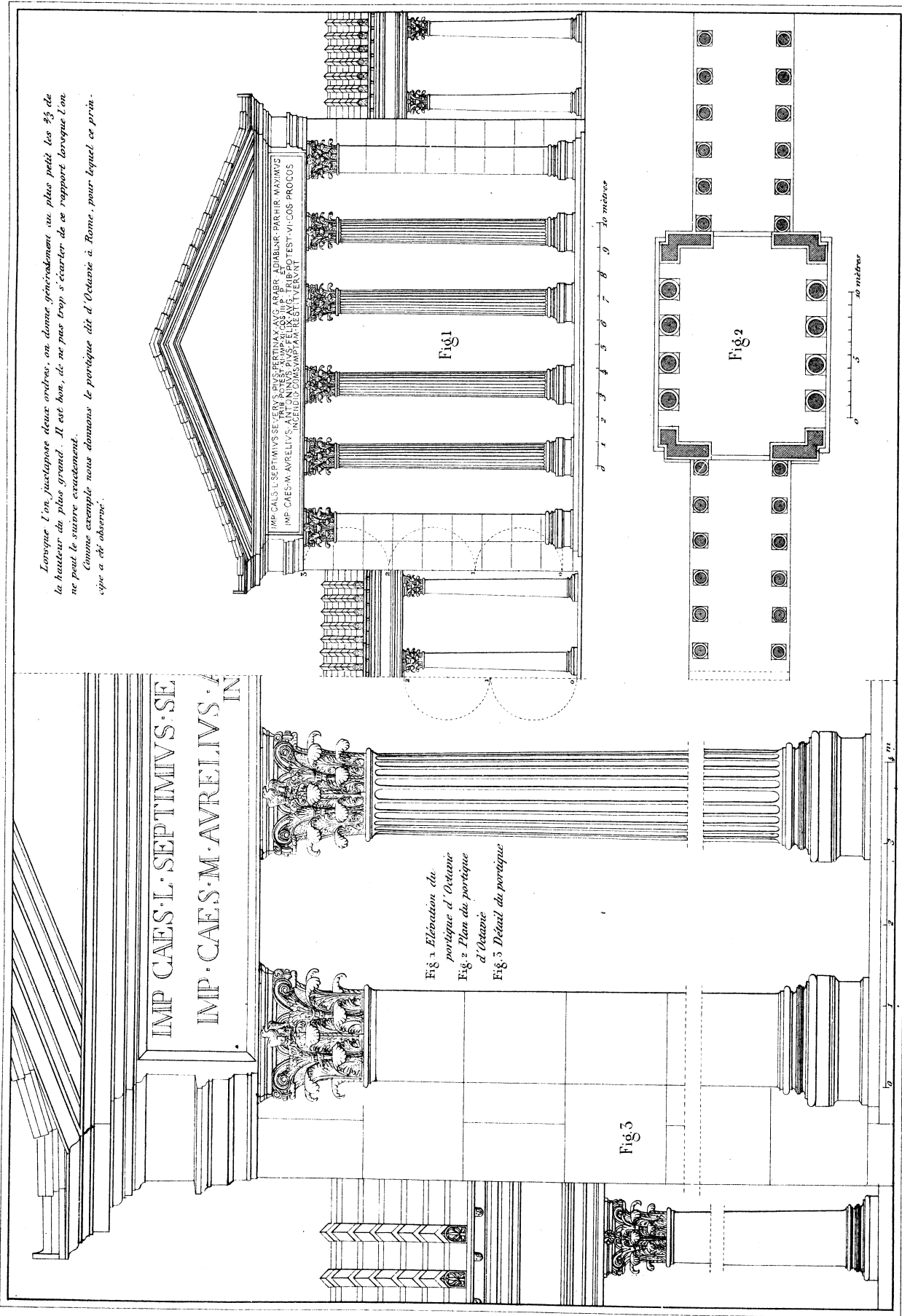


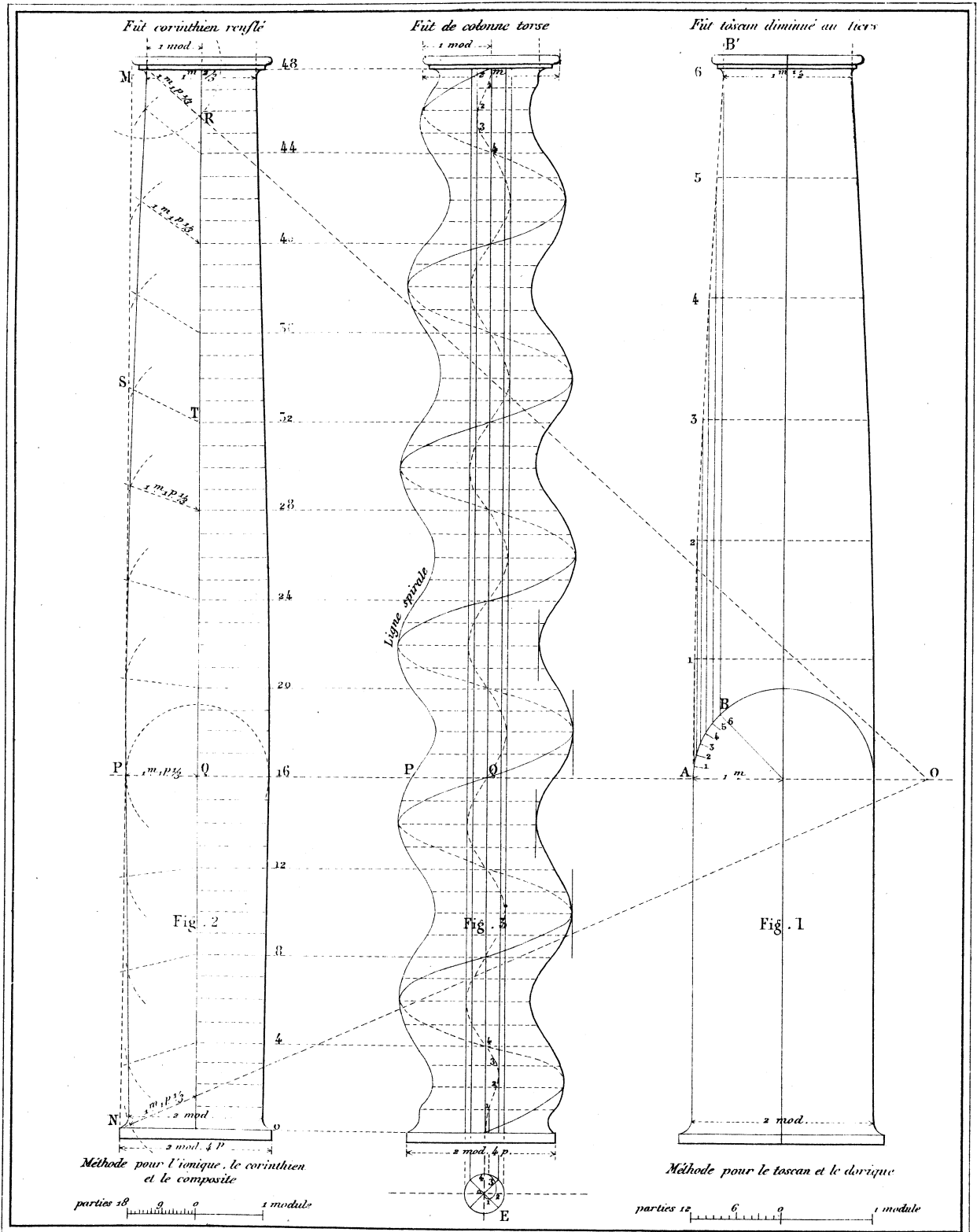
Fig. 1 Elevation du portique d'Octavie
 Fig. 2 Plan du portique d'Octavie
 Fig. 3 Détail du portique

P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Écoles - Paris.

Strassmann, Sc.





P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Strassmann, Sc.

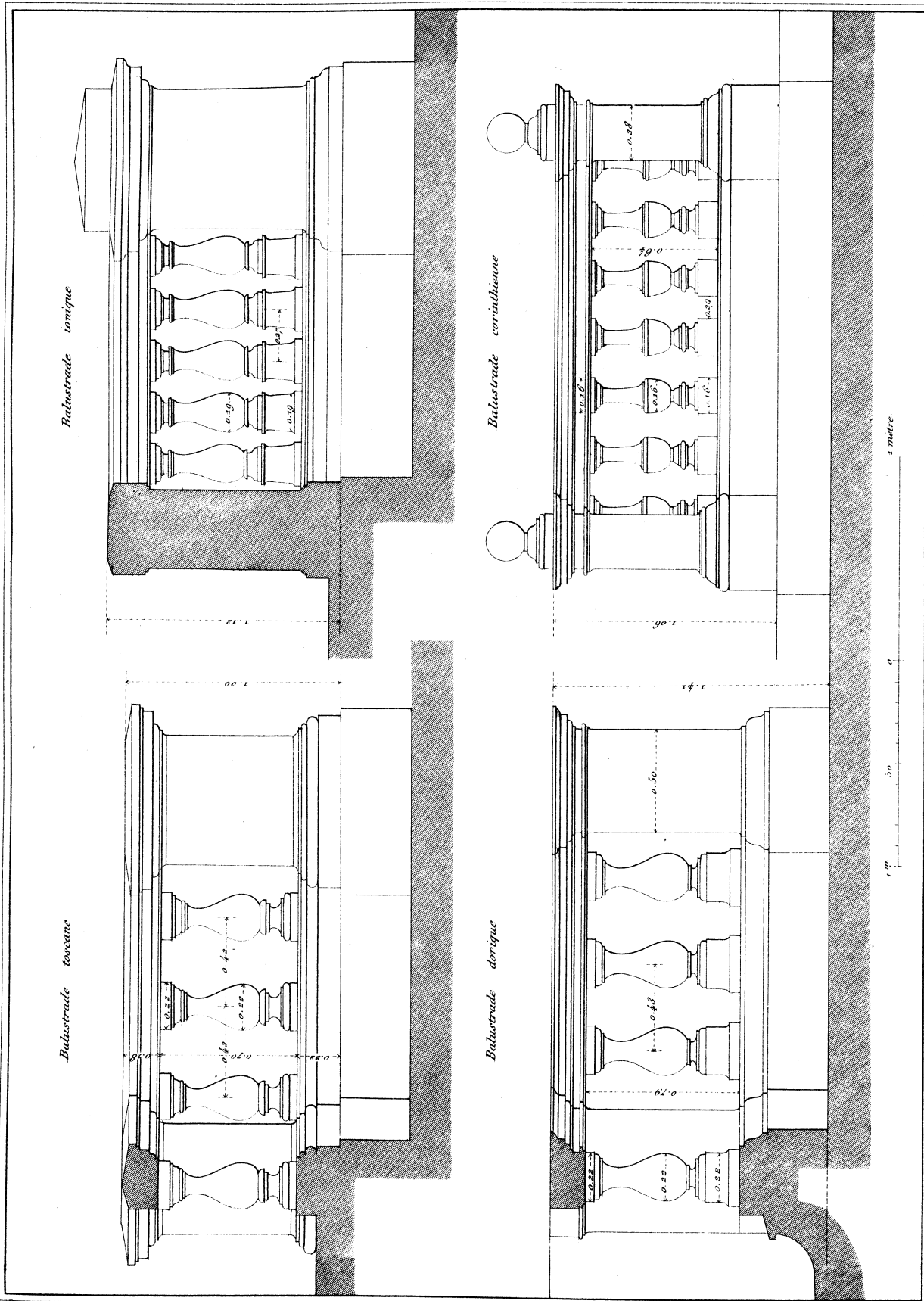
La diminution ou le galbe des colonnes peut se faire de plusieurs manières. Nous indiquons les deux que l'ignote considère comme les meilleures. —

Fig. 1. On détermine d'abord la hauteur, la grosseur de la colonne et la quantité dont on veut diminuer, du tiers au sommet. On trace un demi-cercle au départ du galbe et l'on divise en autant de parties que l'on veut l'arc AB, le point B étant la projection de B'; le reste se comprendra par l'inspection de la figure.

Fig. 2. Les données étant bien établies ainsi qu'il a été fait pour la méthode toscane, on mène la ligne PO, puis, du point M, traçant un arc MR-PQ, on obtient, en prolongeant cette ligne, le point O, duquel on mènera autant de lignes que l'on désirera obtenir de points, mais en faisant toujours, par exemple ST-PQ.

Fig. 3. Si l'on veut obtenir une colonne torse, on dessinera d'abord une de ces deux colonnes droites; on tracera ensuite un petit cylindre que nous avons marqué en plan en B pour indiquer de combien on veut que la colonne soit torse. On divisera le cercle en huit parties égales, pour élever, de ces points de division, quatre lignes parallèles à la cathète, partageant la colonne en quarante-huit parties égales, on formera la spirale du milieu, qui sera le centre de la colonne. A ce centre on rapportera la grosseur correspondante de la colonne droite, ligne pour ligne. — On remarquera que les nombres 1. 2. 3. 4. ne servent que pour la première circonvolution en montant, parce que c'est du centre qu'il faut commencer cette première montée; il faut suivre, pour tout le reste, la circonférence du petit cercle, hormis la dernière circonvolution d'en haut pour laquelle on opérera comme en bas.





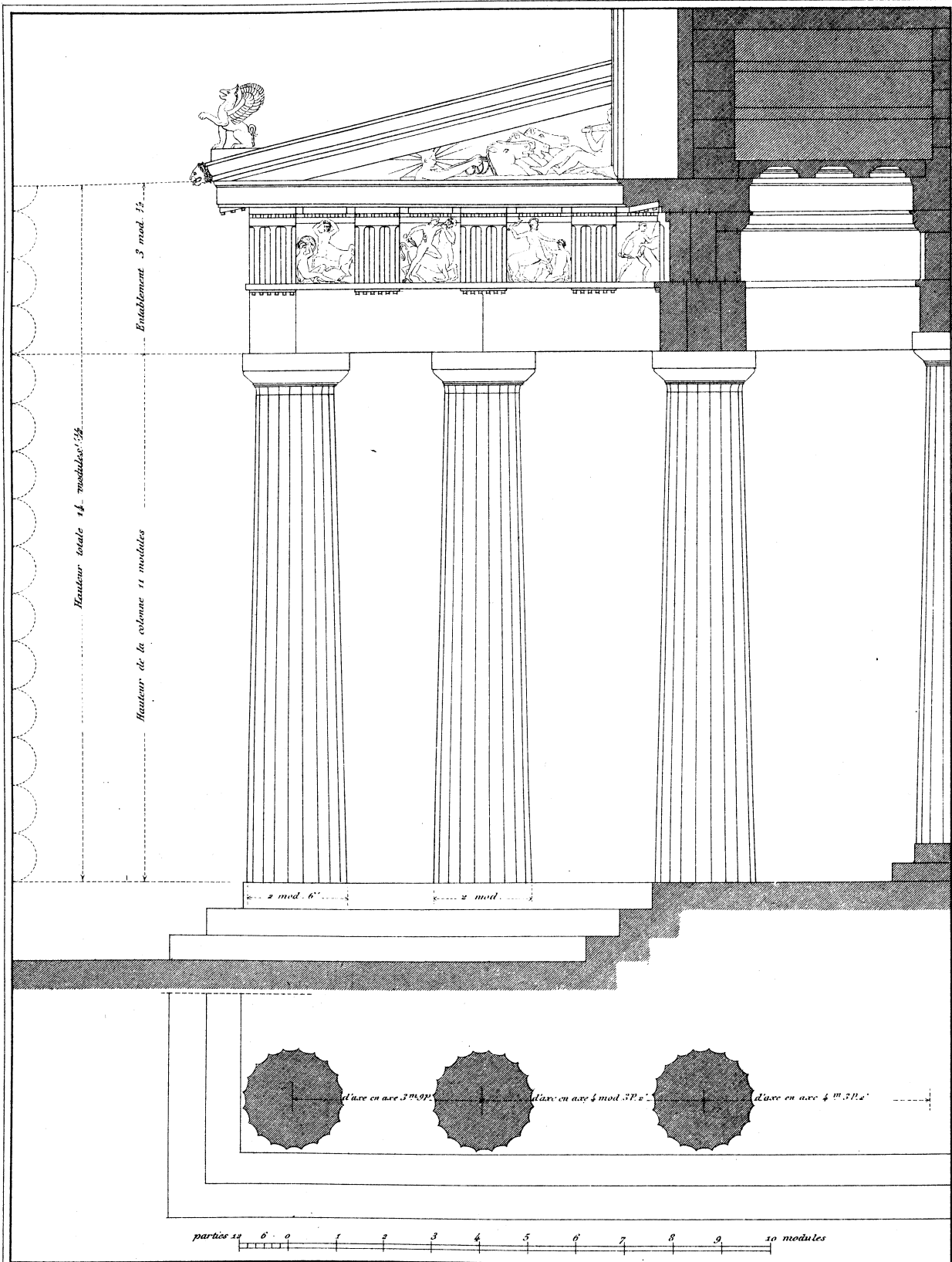
P. Esquisse, del.

Les balustrades n'est autre chose qu'un appui ou accompagnement. Sa hauteur est tantôt un peu plus et tantôt un peu moins de un mètre. Elle doit être élevée sur un socle suffisant pour dégager en perspective sa base de la saillie de la corniche. Les pédestaux d'ovale seront toujours en rapport comme richesses avec l'ordre avec lequel les balustrades doivent servir. Il ne faut pas confondre une balustrade avec un attique. Une balustrade étant toujours en rapport avec l'échelle humaine tandis que l'attique est proportionné au monument. — Nous donnons ici les quatre principaux types de balustrade, le mètre et non le module étant pris pour unité de mesure.

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Struemann, Sc.





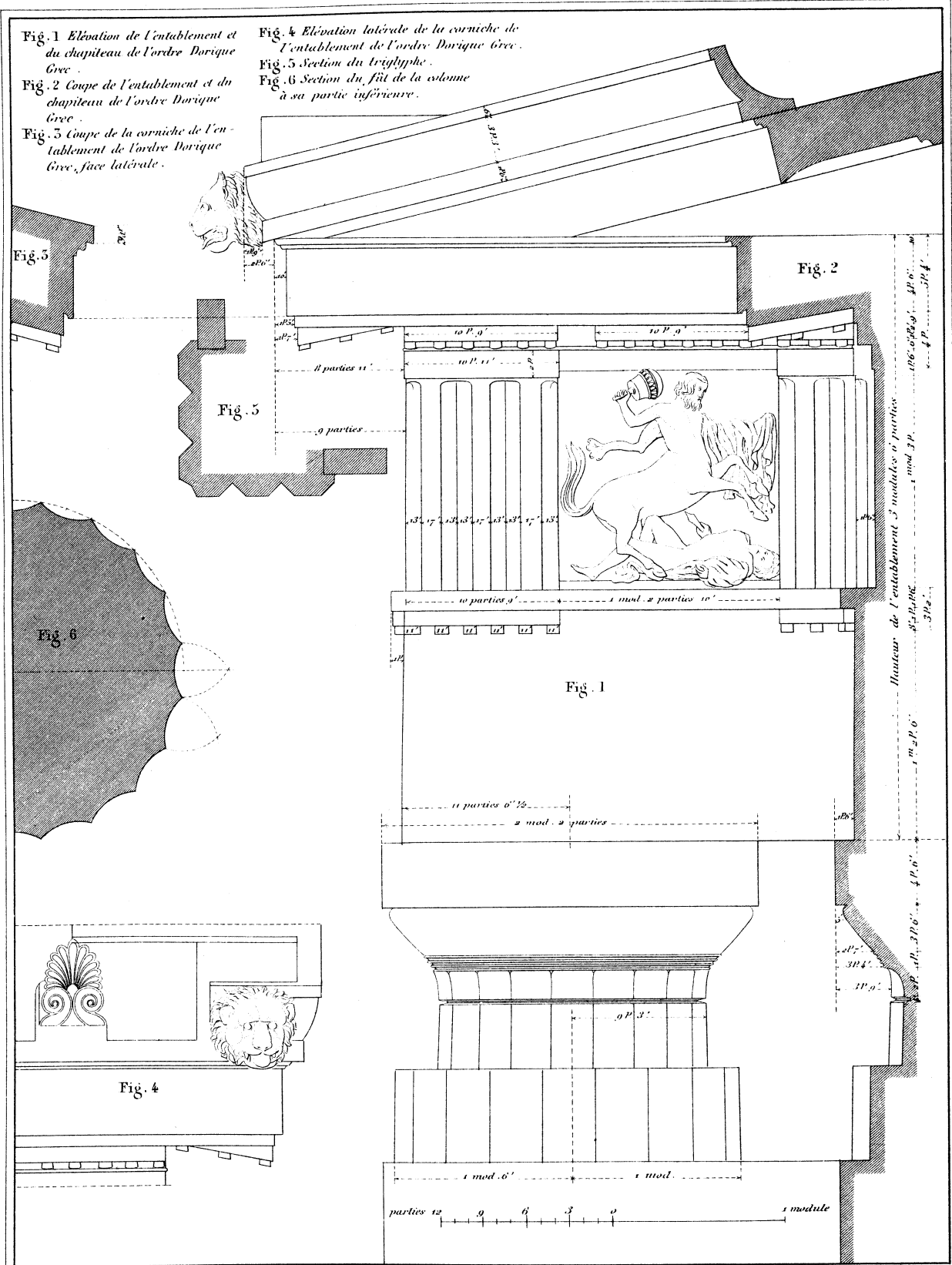
P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Strassmann, Sc.

Les divers temples Grecs dont les restes sont parvenus jusqu'à nous étaient tous de proportions très différentes. Nous donnons ici un tracé de l'ordre dorique qui se rapproche très sensiblement du Parthénon à Athènes. Pour trouver le module de cet ordre, étant donné la hauteur à atteindre, on divisera en 14 parties $\frac{1}{2}$, une de ces divisions sera le module. On prendra 11 modules pour la colonne et 3 modules $\frac{1}{2}$ pour l'entablement. Pour le tracé du détail on se reportera à la planche 47.

On remarquera que comme pour les autres ordres doriques que nous avons donné au début, nous avons divisé le module en 12 parties et pour pouvoir donner les mesures des éléments plus fins, subdivisé chacune de ces parties en 12 minutes.



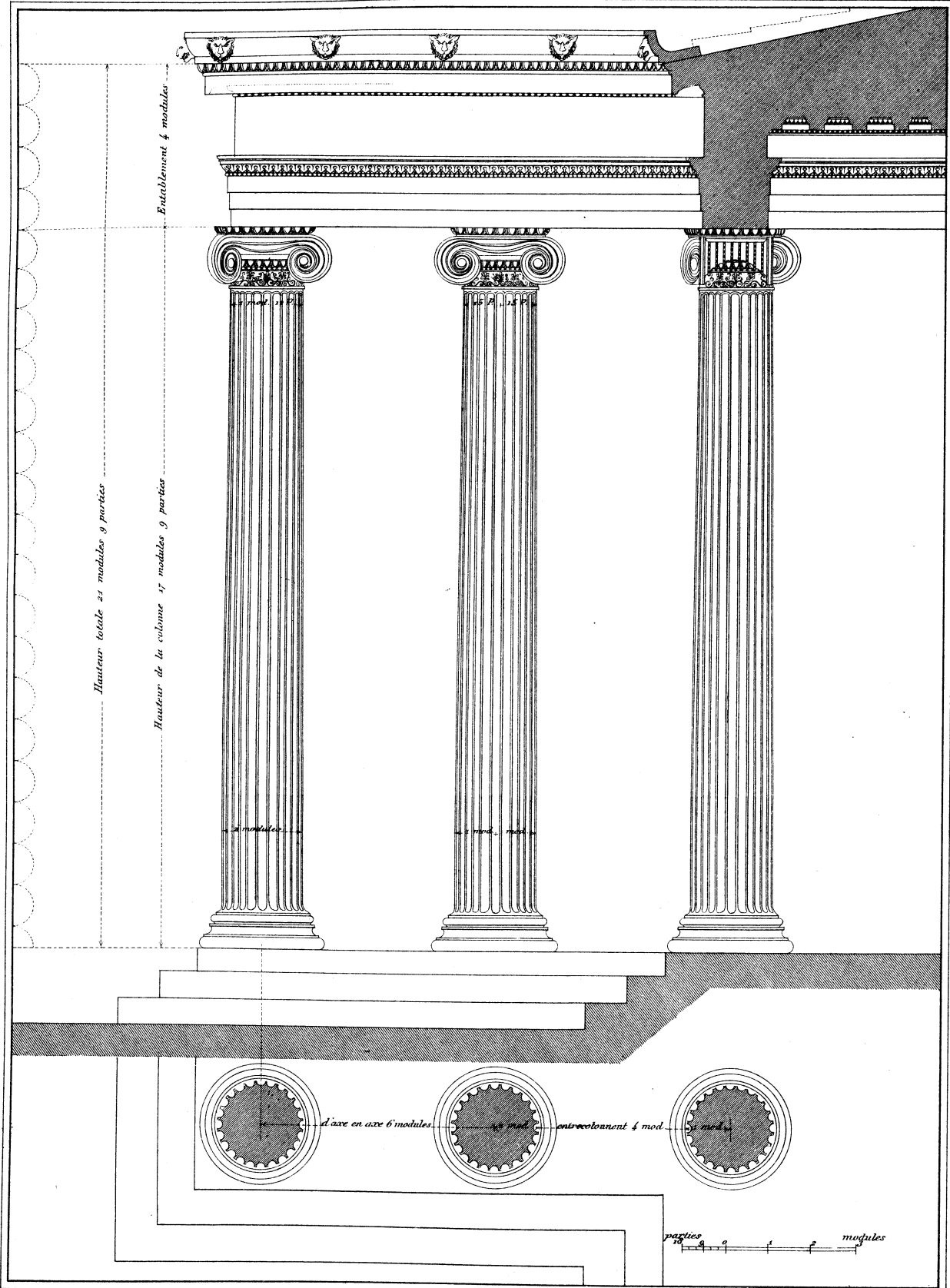
P. Esquié, del.

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Strossmann, Sc.

Vous donnons ci-dessus le tracé d'un entablement et d'un chapiteau d'ordre Dorique dont les proportions se rapprochent très sensiblement du Parthénon à Athènes. On remarquera que la colonne donnée n'est pas symétrique et est de 2 mod. et 6" à la base. Les autres colonnes doivent avoir exactement 2 diamètres - ce provient de ce que l'on donnait une inclinaison à la colonne vers l'intérieur pour augmenter la stabilité. On remarquera que le triglyphe dans les ordres Grecs est exactement à l'angle de la frise et non sur l'axe de la colonne comme dans les Doriques Romains ou de la Renaissance. Cette disposition est beaucoup plus logique, les triglyphes étant des points supportant la corniche et les métopes de simples remplissages.





P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Strasmann, Sc.

Pour dessiner l'entablement Ionique Grec on divisera la hauteur en 21 parties et demi, une de ces parties sera le module. On en prendra 4 pour l'entablement et 17 et demi pour la colonne. Ce module sera divisé en 18 parties et pour les subdivisions chacune de ces parties en 18 minutes. Pour les détails on se reportera à la planche 49.



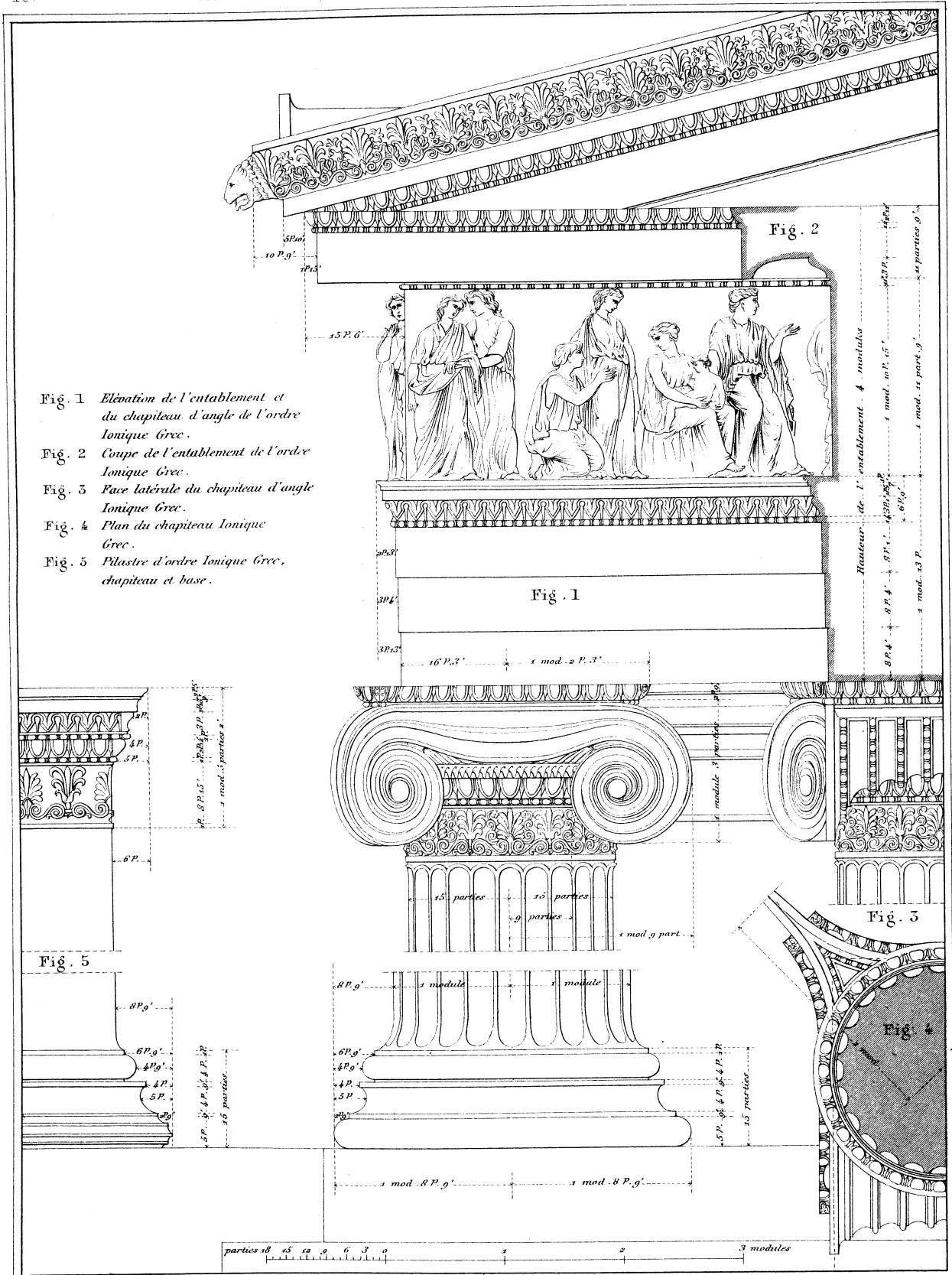


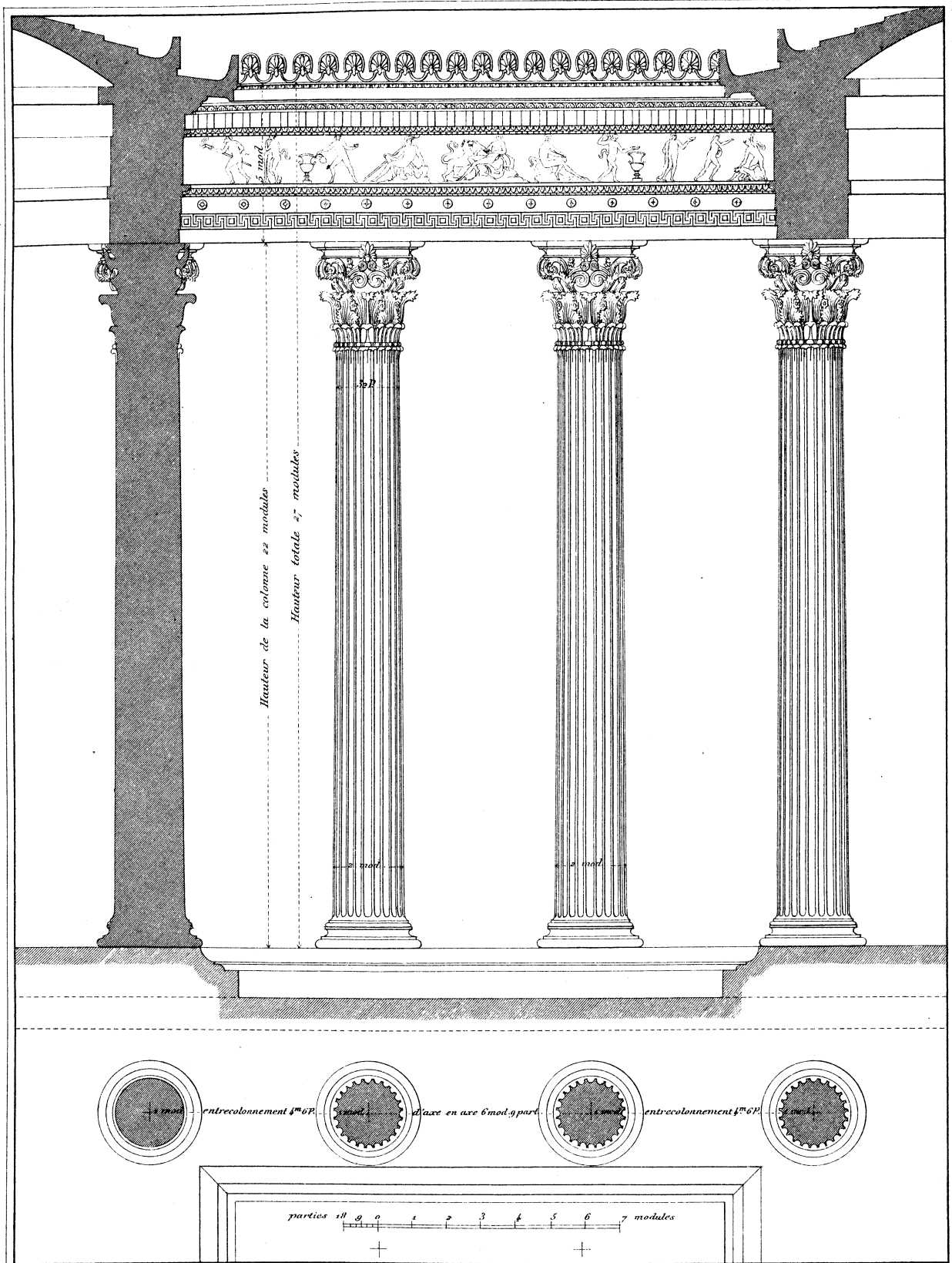
Fig. 1 Elevation de l'entablement et du chapiteau d'angle de l'ordre Ionique Grec.
 Fig. 2 Coupe de l'entablement de l'ordre Ionique Grec.
 Fig. 3 Face latérale du chapiteau d'angle Ionique Grec.
 Fig. 4 Plan du chapiteau Ionique Grec.
 Fig. 5 Pilastre d'ordre Ionique Grec, chapiteau et base.

P. Esquicé, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Strasmann, Sc.

Les ordres Ioniques Grecs étaient loin d'être toujours semblables et sur l'acropole d'Athènes seulement nous aurions pu recueillir plusieurs exemples. Celui que nous donnons se rapproche du temple d'Érechthée dont on remarquera la grâce et la richesse. Afin de pouvoir donner des dimensions pour les divers membres de moulures qui sont très délicats, nous avons divisé le module en 18 parties et chacune de ces parties en 18 minutes. Dans ces ordres qui étaient d'une extrême richesse, la frise était presque toujours décorée de bas-reliefs.



P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Strasman, Sc.

On ne connaît que très peu d'exemples d'ordre corinthien Grec. Celui que nous donnons dérive du monument connu sous le nom de Lysicrates à Athènes. Pour dessiner un entablement corinthien Grec, étant donné la hauteur on divisera cette dimension en 27 parties égales. Une de ces parties sera le module. On prendra alors 5 modules pour l'entablement et il en restera 22 pour la colonne, les colonnes s'espaceront de 9 modules et $\frac{1}{2}$ d'axe en axe. Pour les détails on se reportera à la planche 51.



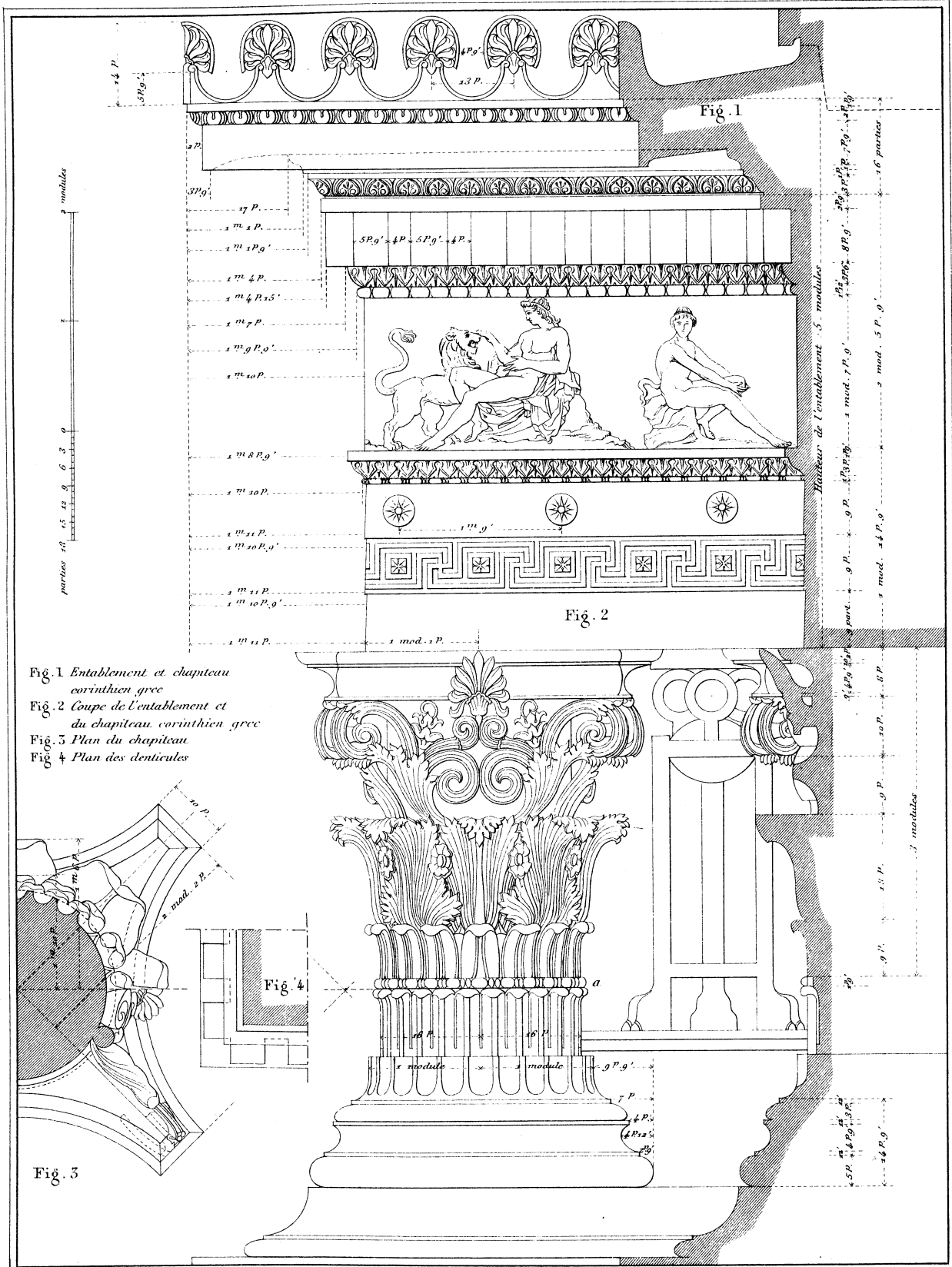


Fig. 1 Entablement et chapiteau corinthien grec
 Fig. 2 Coupe de l'entablement et du chapiteau corinthien grec
 Fig. 3 Plan du chapiteau
 Fig. 4 Plan des denticules

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Strasmann, Sc.

Cette planche représente les détails de l'entablement corinthien grec. On remarquera que le module est toujours égal au demi-diamètre du fût de la colonne à la base. Ce module est divisé en 18 parties et chaque partie en 18 minutes. Nous avons ajouté au chapiteau une astragale à formée d'un rang de perles, quoiqu'au monument de Lycistrate il y ait un creux à cet endroit, nous pensons que ce membre ajouté devait être en métal.



Fig. 1

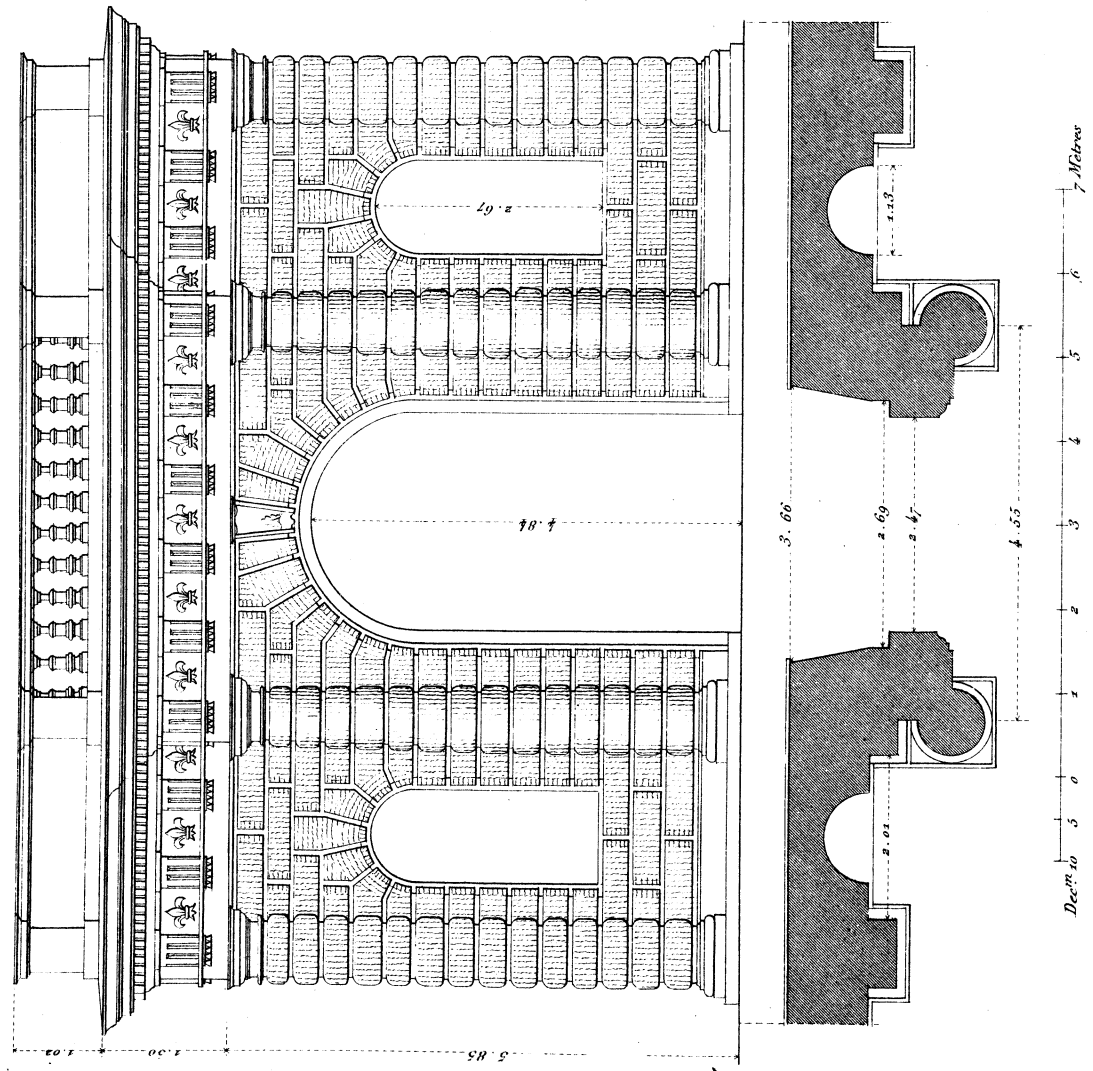
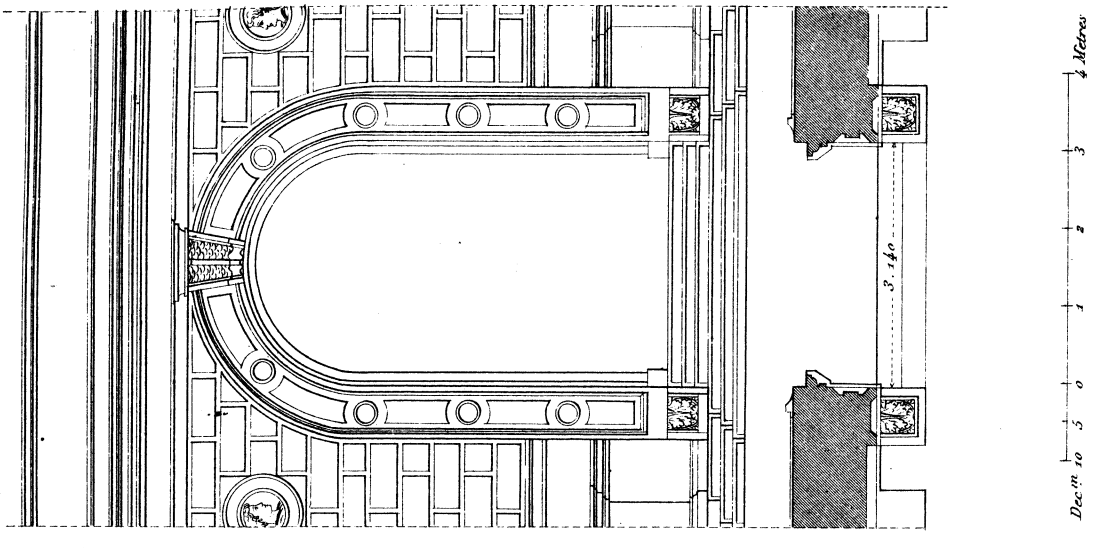


Fig. 2

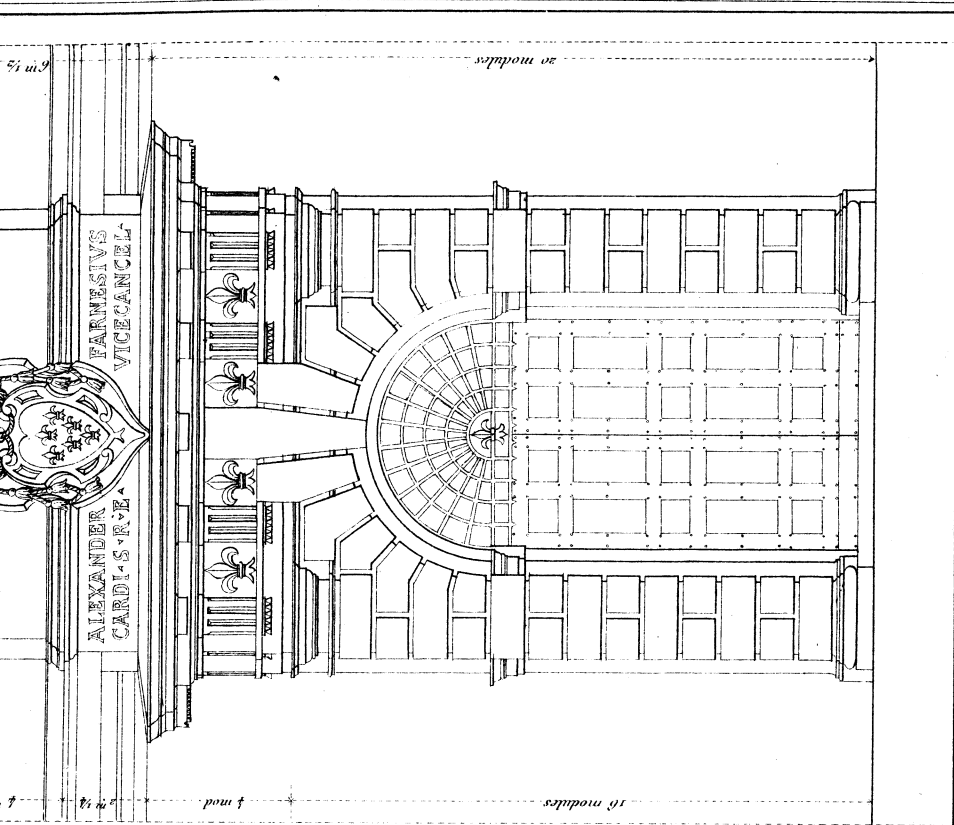
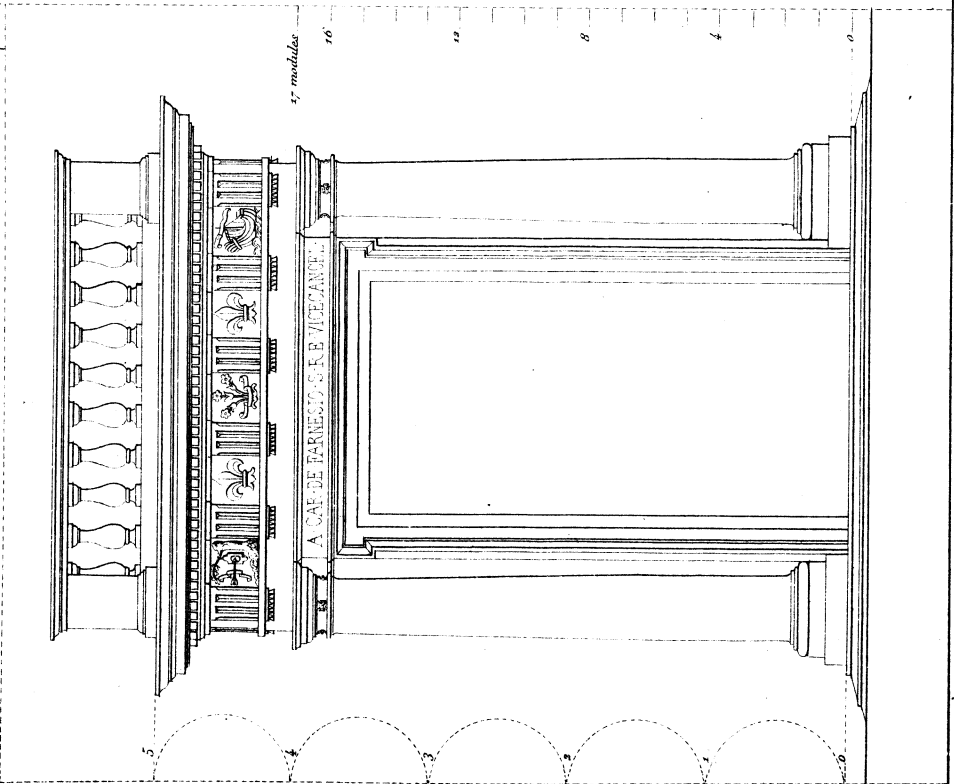
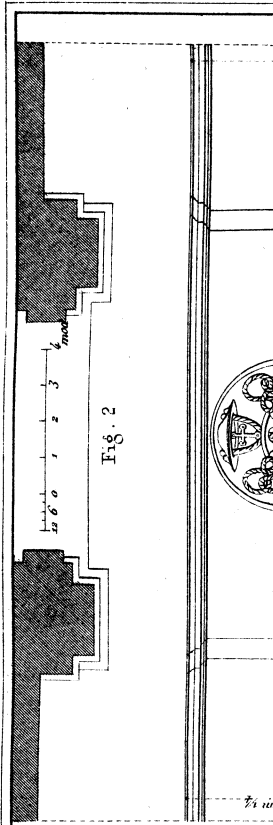
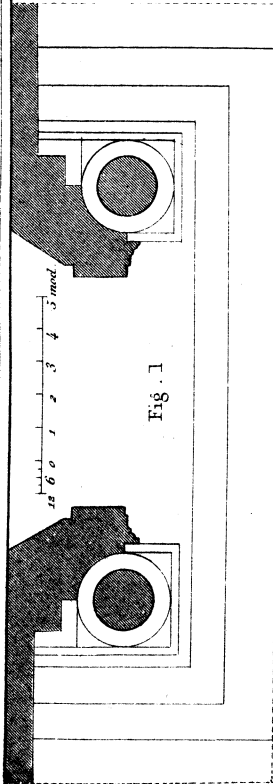


P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SUHMID, EDITEUR, 21, Rue des Fiches, Paris.

Strosmann, Sc.

Cette planche représente Fig. 1 la porte d'entrée du Palais Farnèse, au Mont Palatin et construite par l'ignole en style rustique. La partie supérieure que nous avons supprimée n'était pas dite à l'ignole. La Fig. 2 représente la porte d'entrée des Musées de l'école des Beaux-Arts et dont M. Duban est l'architecte.



P. Esquis, del.

La figure 1 représente une porte destinée par Yipoud au Palais de la Chancellerie et qui ne fut pas exécutée. On remarquera que la largeur égale sensiblement à la moitié de la hauteur. Le chambrail est enroulé le huitième de la largeur de l'ouverture.

La fig. 2 représente la porte du Palais de Caprarole et est aussi ici à Yipoud. La porte a en hauteur 1/2 double de sa largeur; les pilastres ont huit diamètres et l'entablement le quart de la hauteur des pilastres.

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Sterocraun. 36.

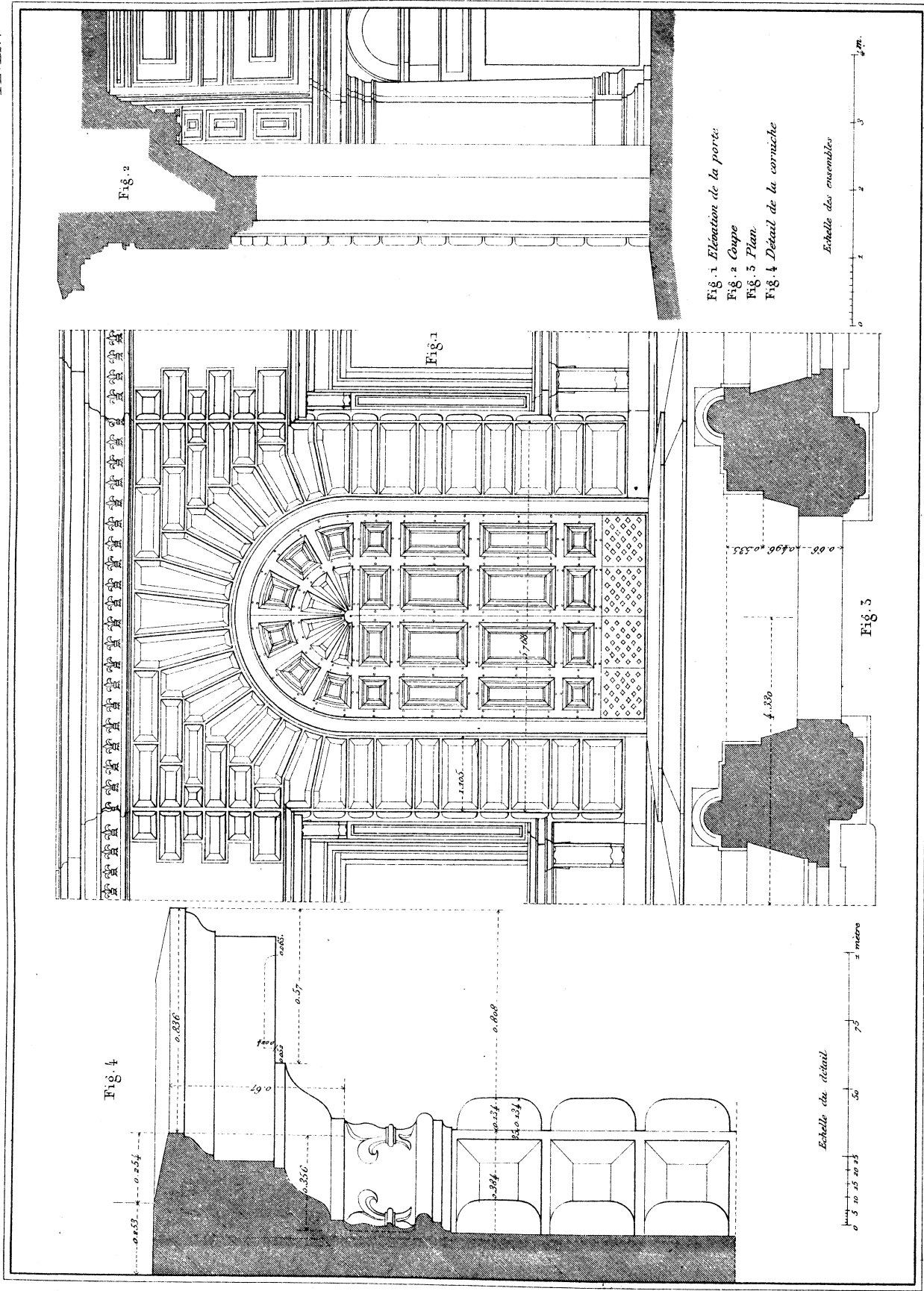


Fig. 1 Elevation de la porte.
 Fig. 2 Coupe
 Fig. 3 Plan
 Fig. 4 Détail de la corniche

Echelle des ensembles

0 1 2 3 4 m.

Fig. 1

Fig. 3

Echelle du détail

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 m.

P. Esquié, del.
 Comme exemple de porte circulaire à bossage, nous donnons l'entrée du Palais Farnèse à Rome. La scellière de la corniche est métallique et n'est pas rendue compte dans notre dessin.
 CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Écoles - Paris.
 Struemann, sc.



Fig. 1^{ère}

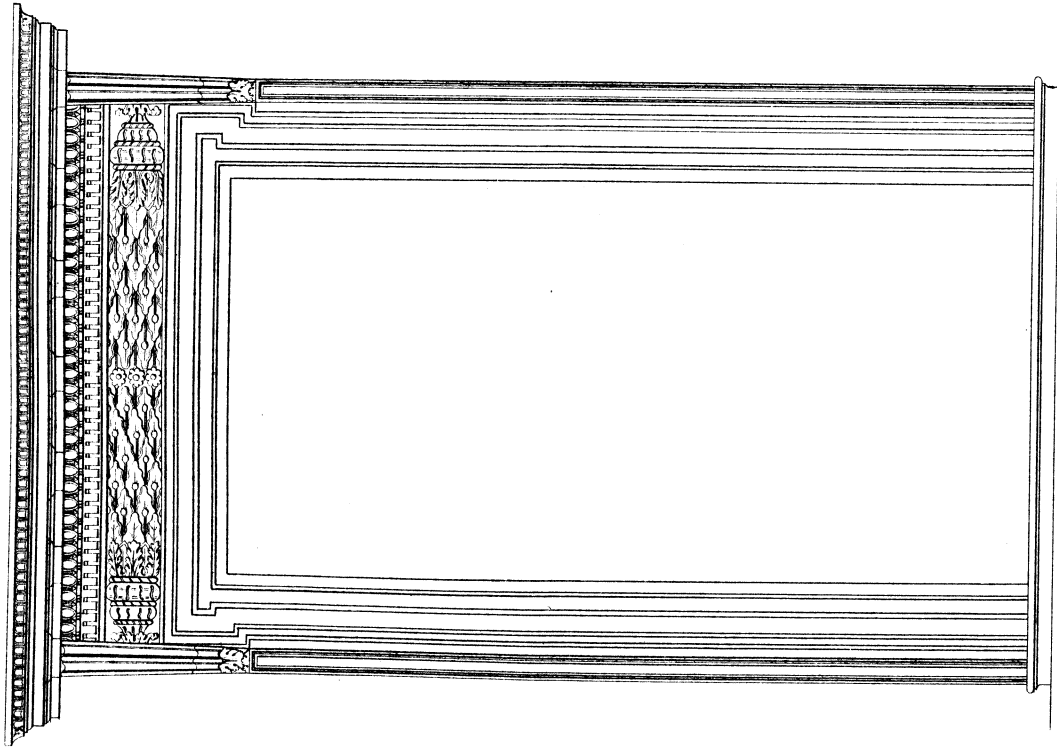
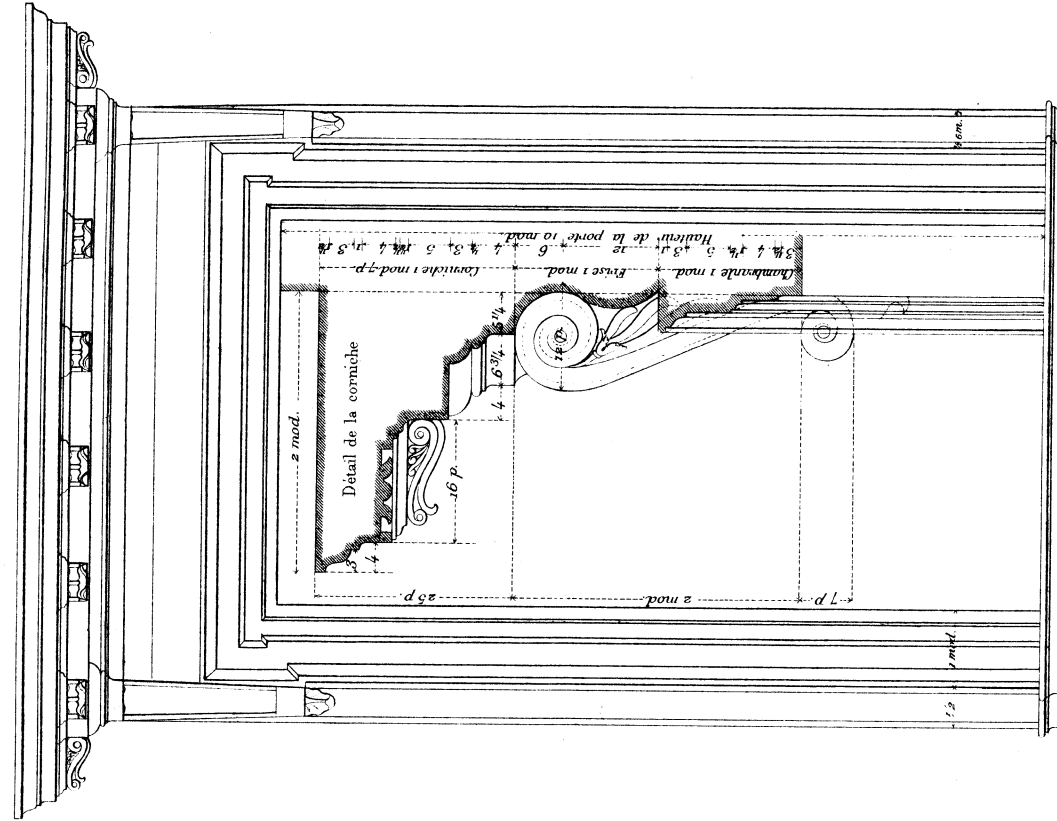


Fig. 2



F. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.
 Cette planche montre la différence d'une porte intérieure et d'une porte extérieure de forme à peu près semblable. La figure N^o 1 représente une porte du 1^{er} étage du Palais National exécutée d'après les dessins de Vignole.
 La fig N^o 2 représente la porte d'entrée de l'Eglise St Laurent in Damaso d'après Vignole. Par sa richesse cette porte s'accorde très bien avec l'ordre corinthien.

Sveasman, sc.



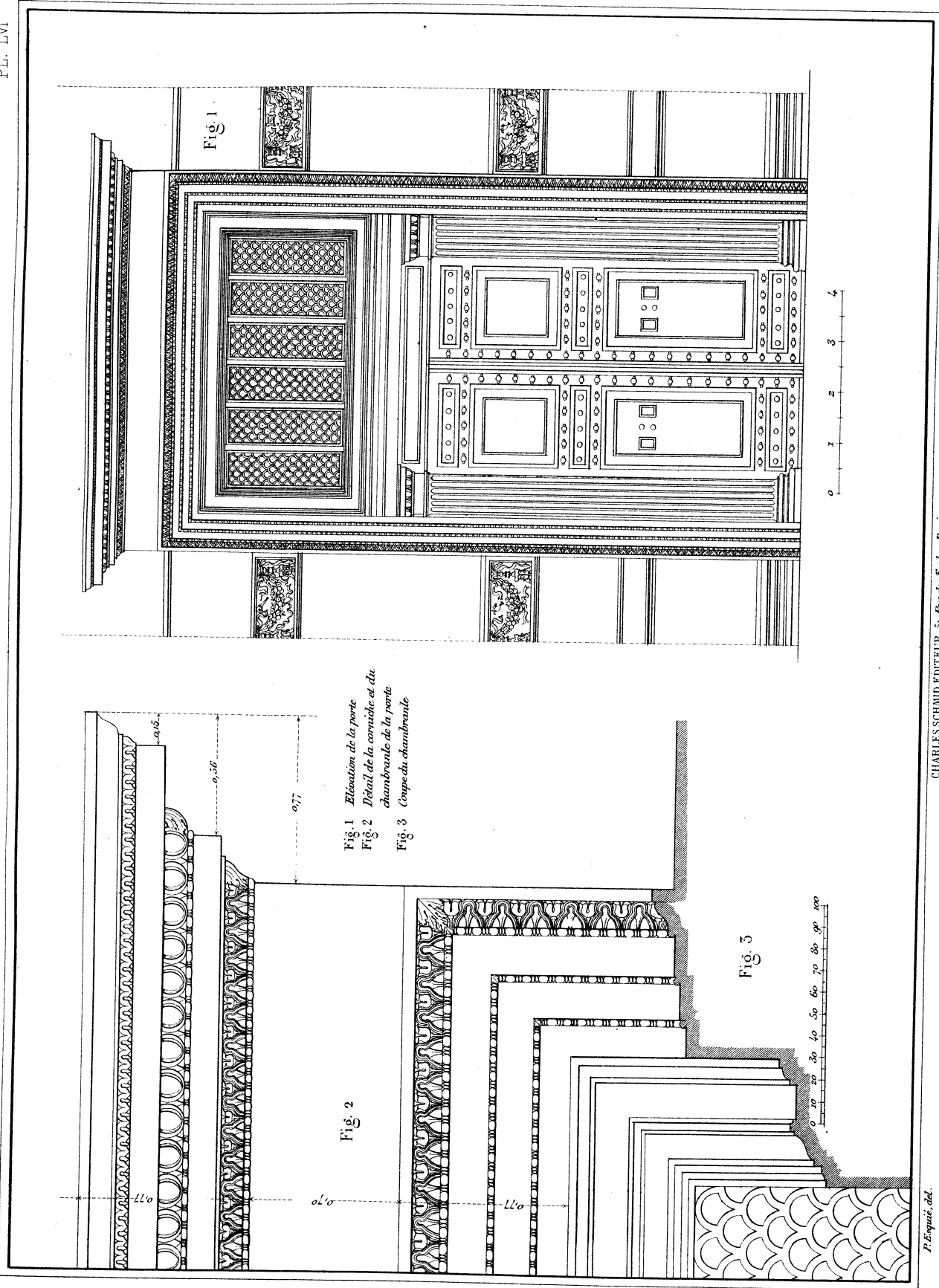


Fig. 1 Elevation de la porte
 Fig. 2 Détail de la corniche et du chambrante de la porte
 Fig. 3 Coupe du chambrante

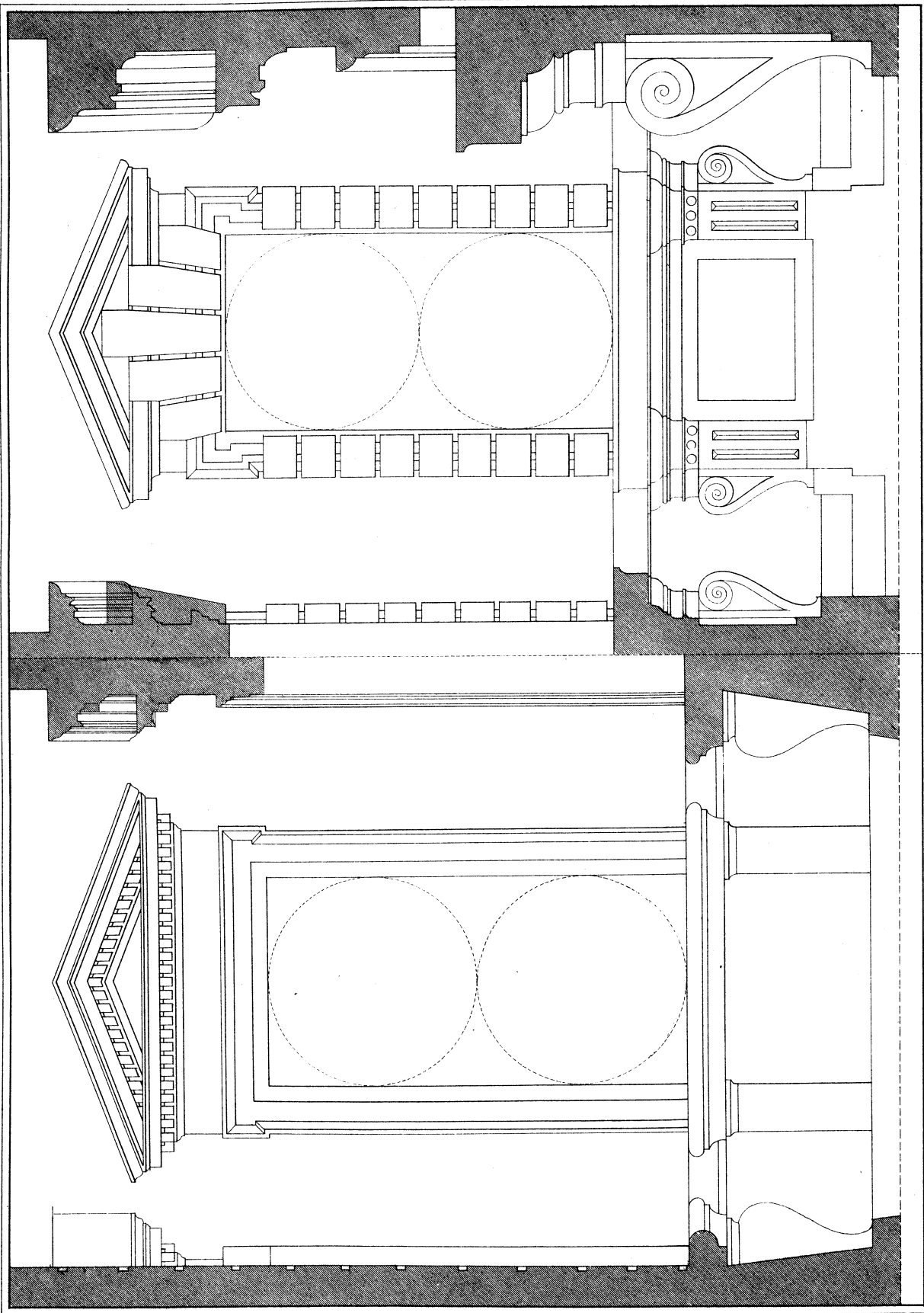
P. Enquie, del.

Cette porte, fixée par le monument du Panthéon II est établie sur la portique précédant la rotonde et dont cette porte avec ses vantaux en bronze, fut portée, à été construite au temps d'Agrippa.

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Strassmann, sc.





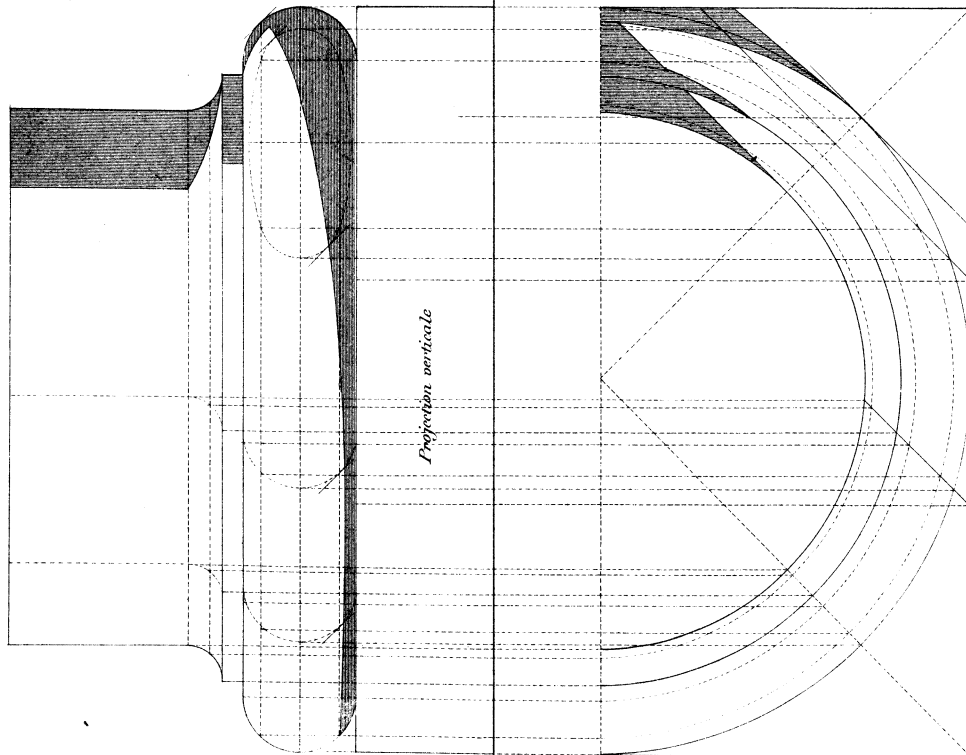
P. Biqué, del.
 Dans la fig. No 1 nous avons représenté la fenêtre du rez-de-chaussée du palais de Caprarolo, la hauteur est le double de la largeur et le chambrante les 2/3 de l'ouverture. Nous donnons, fig. 2 un exemple de fenêtre d'ordre rustique situé au rez-de-chaussée du bâtiment d'entrée de la Vigne du Pape Jules II à Rome. La hauteur est aussi le double de la largeur.

Strasman, Sc.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Beaux-Arts - Paris.



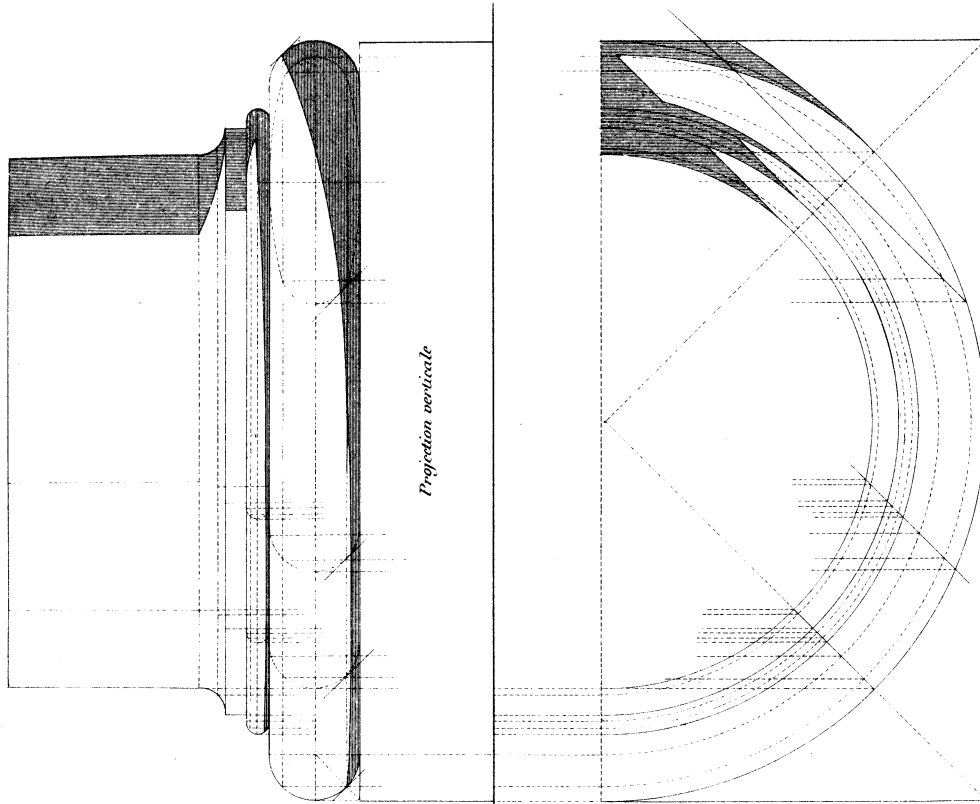
BASE TOSCANNE



Projection verticale

Projection horizontale

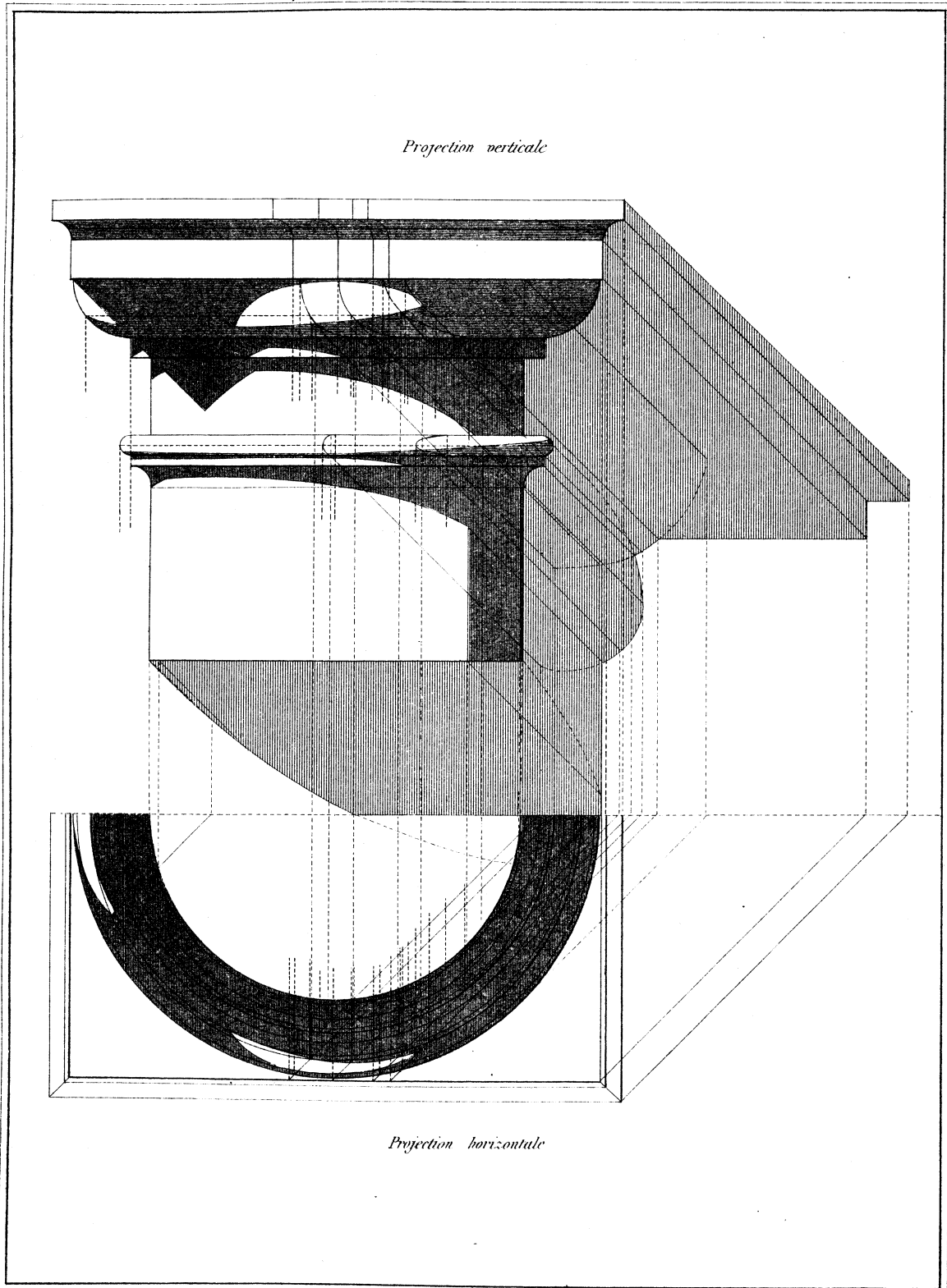
BASE DORIQUE



Projection verticale

Projection horizontale

P. Esquieu del.
 CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Écoles, Paris.
 Pour obtenir l'ombre des bases toscanes et doriques il faut couper ces bases par des plans verticaux parallèles aux rayons de lumière, on obtiendra ainsi des courbes de sections à l'aide desquelles on pourra tracer point par point les limites d'ombre et de lumière en leur menant des tangentes à 45° et en les prolongeant jusqu'à leur rencontre avec les courbes de section. Pour obtenir ces sections par des plans verticaux à 45° on sera obligé pour les surfaces courbes de considérer les rencontres de ces plans verticaux à 45° avec des sections des mêmes surfaces par des plans horizontaux. L'inspection de la figure fera d'ailleurs comprendre le tracé.

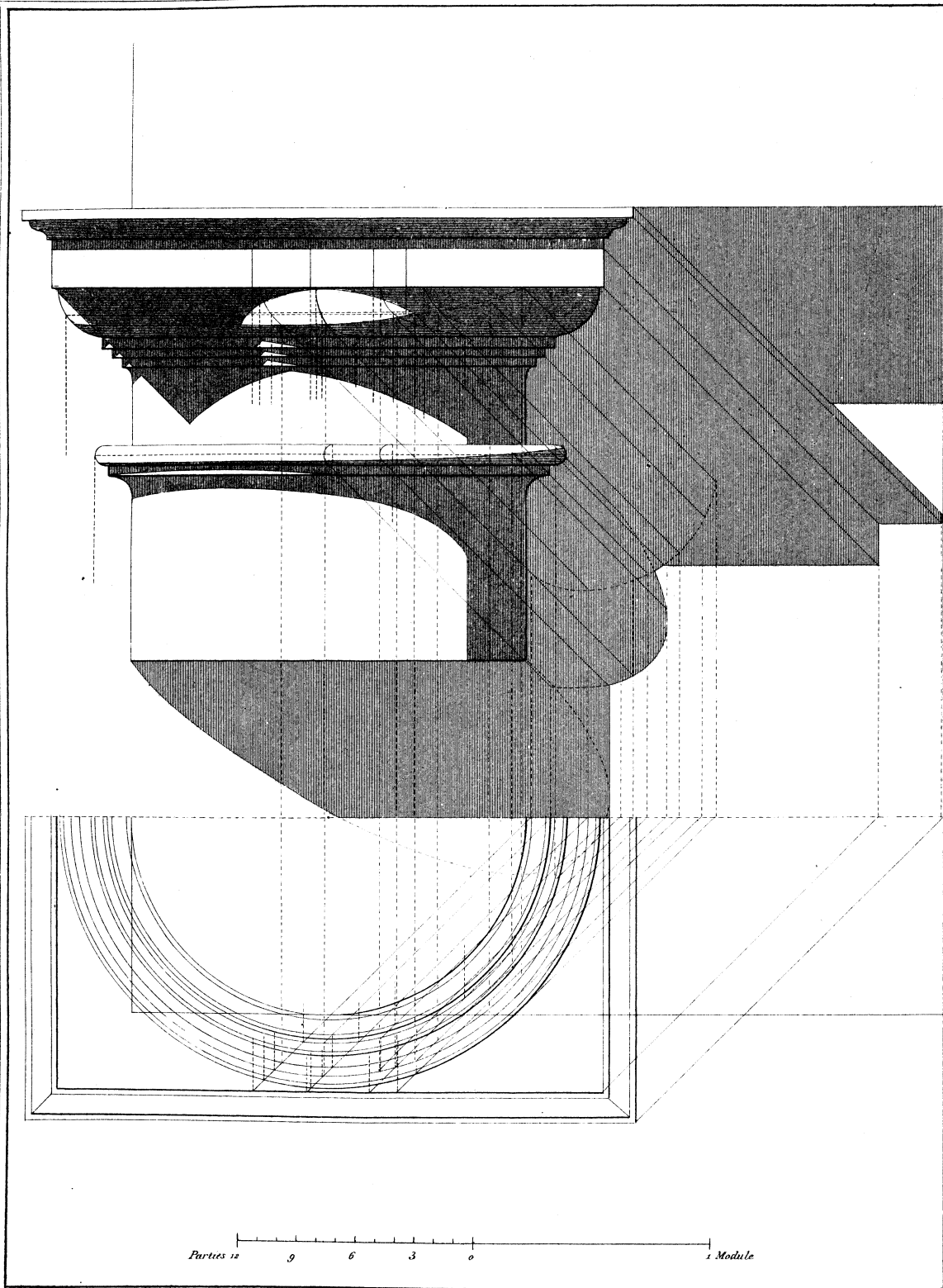


P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles — Paris.

Strassmann, Sc.

Pour obtenir les ombres du chapiteau on se sert du même procédé employé pour la base. C'est-à-dire en se servant de sections par une suite de plans verticaux coupant le chapiteau suivant le parallélisme du rayon lumineux. Nous avons donné outre les ombres propres du chapiteau, celles qui seraient portées par l'ensemble sur un plan vertical passant par l'axe.

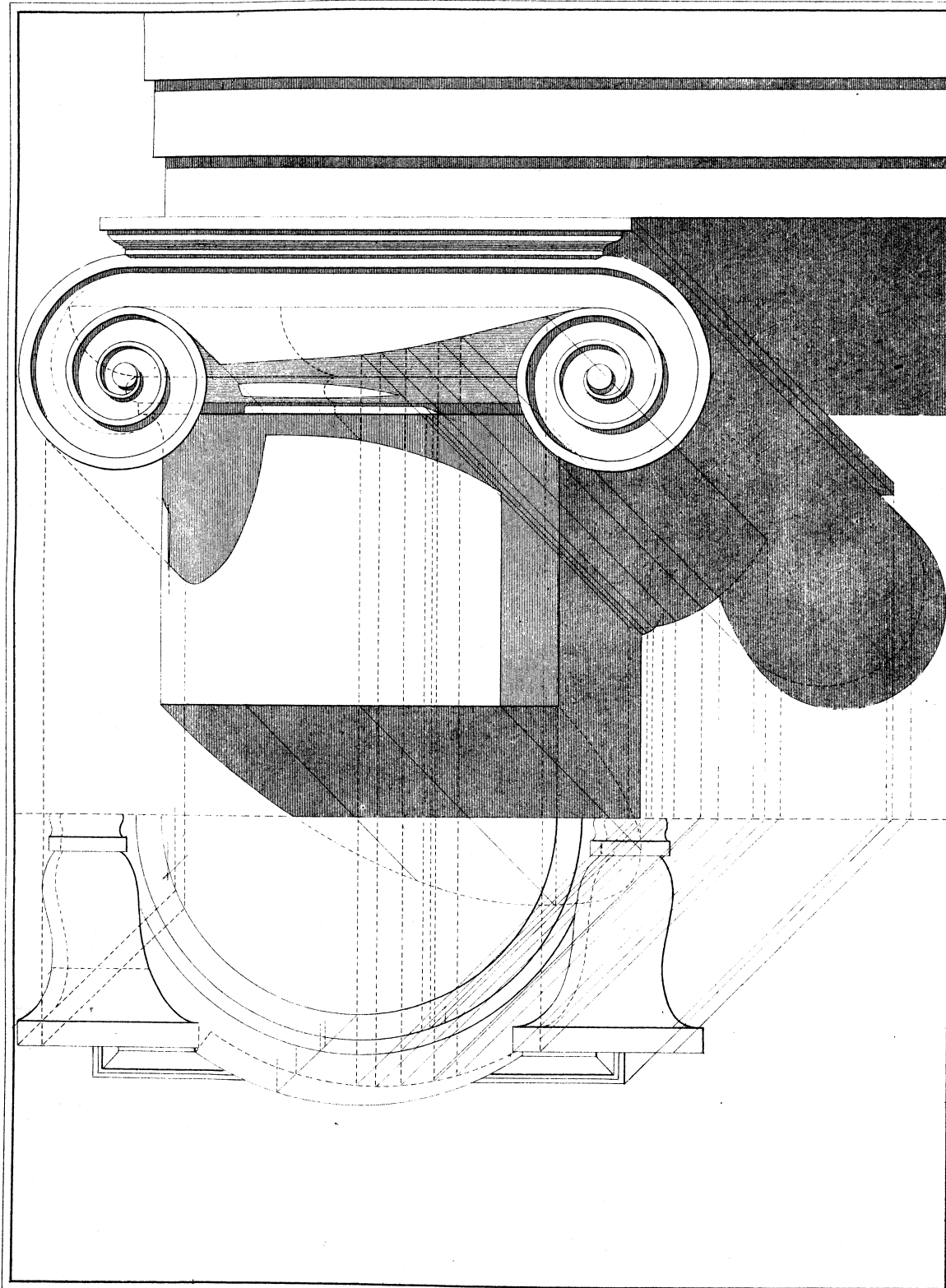


P. Esquë, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Strasmann, Sc.

Même procédé que pour le chapiteau toscan. Le chapiteau surmonté de l'architrave porteraut ombre d'après cette planche sur un plan vertical, parallèle au tableau et passant par l'axe de la colonne.

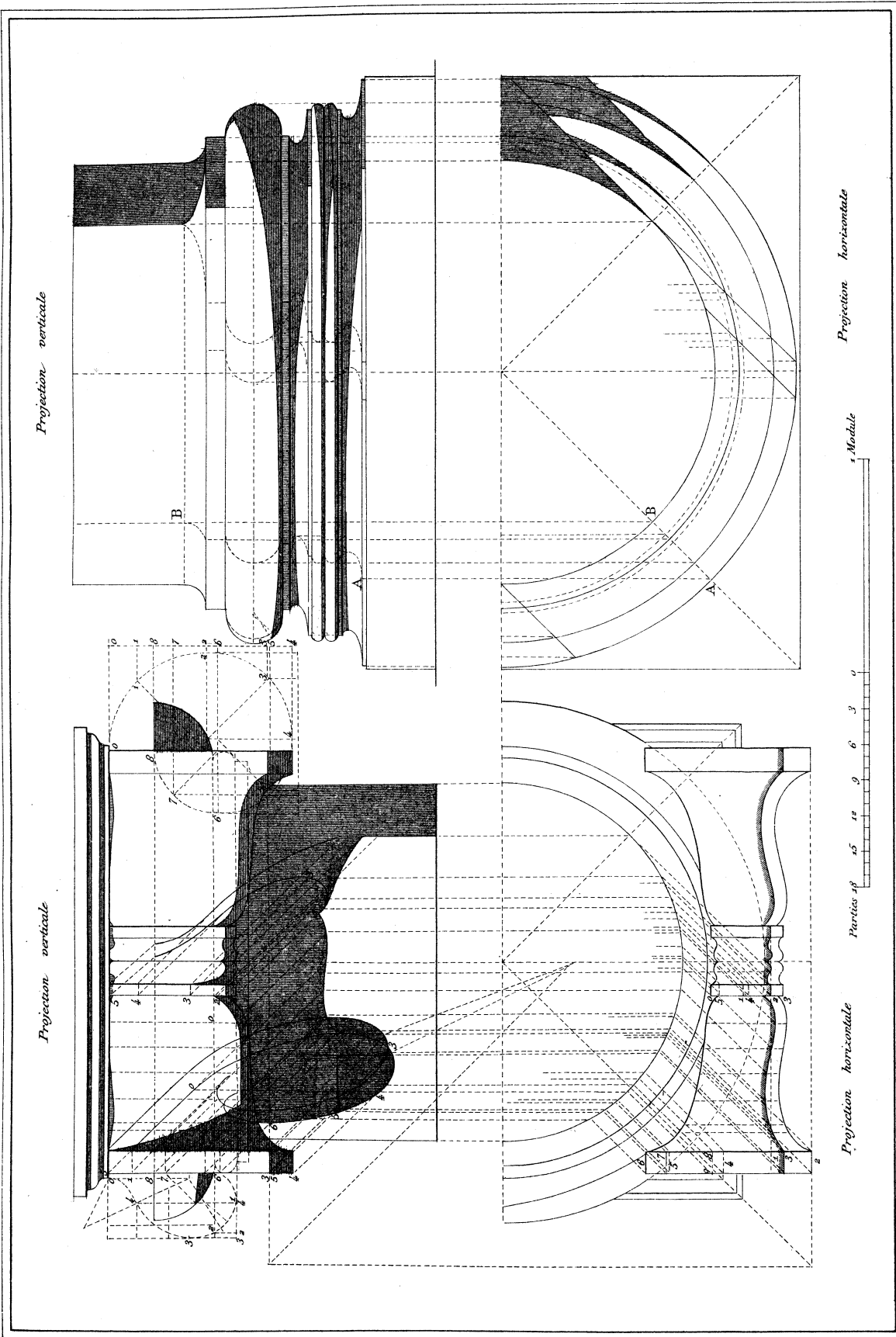


P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Écoles, Paris.

Strasmann, sc.

Sur cette planche nous avons indiqué les ombres du chapiteau Ionique vu de face et les ombres portées par l'ensemble sur un plan vertical parallèle au tableau et passant par l'axe de la colonne. La méthode employée pour obtenir les divers points de l'ombre est toujours la même.



P. Esquisé, del.

Pour le chapiteau comme les limites de l'ombre portée se composent de l'expression des bandeaux de la volute et de la volute, ainsi que de l'ombre propre du cossinet, il a fallu tracer séparément les estaches des bandeaux pour obtenir en plan les projections horizontales, et en élévation les projections verticales de tous principaux points, ainsi que de l'ombre propre des volutes comme il est indiqué par les chiffres.

Pour la base, il faut encore employer la méthode des tranches verticales comme A.B. sur chacune desquelles les tangentes parallèles à la direction de la lumière donneront les limites des ombres propres des surfaces convexes, et les sécantes, celles des ombres portées sur les surfaces concaves.

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Struassmann, Sc.



Fig. 1^{ère}

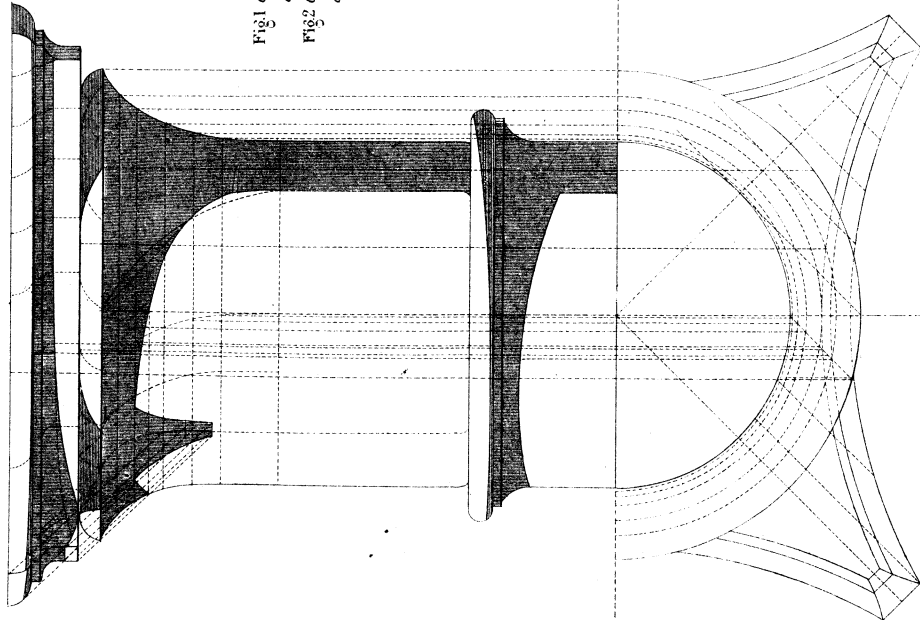


Fig. 2

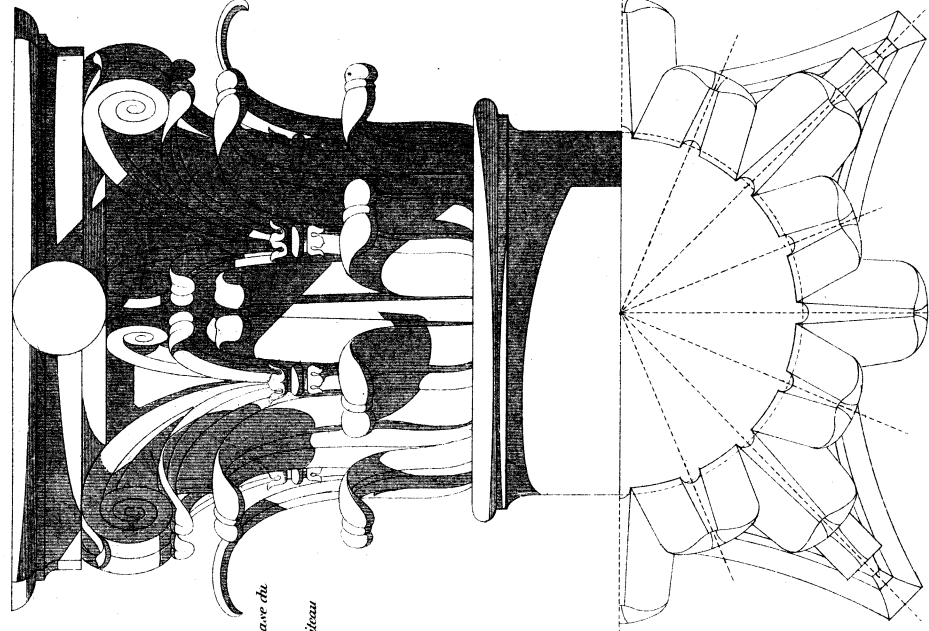


Fig. 1 Ombres du tailloir et du vase du
chapiteau corinthien
Fig. 2 Ombres complètes du chapiteau
d'ordre corinthien

F. Esquié, del.

On obtient l'ombre de la figure 1 en faisant une série de sections par des plans verticaux parallèles à la direction de la lumière. Pour la figure 2 il faut d'abord isolément l'ombre de chacun des ornements du chapiteau afin d'arriver à la connaissance exacte de l'ombre générale. Nous n'en donnons ici que le résultat, final.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 31, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Vermeulen, sc.

Pour déterminer les ombres portées par la corniche on trace d'abord les lignes A C et B D puis les lignes horizontales CE, D C' puis en menant des lignes à 45° par les points E F G on obtiendra les points E' F' G'.

Pour tracer l'ombre du fronton on déterminera d'abord les lignes M P, O N, R S, X Y en faisant des sections par des plans verticaux parallèles aux rayons lumineux on obtiendra en suite les limites d'ombres en procédant comme pour la corniche.

Pour la fig. 2 le procédé est le même, on aura seulement à chercher un plus grand nombre de points pour obtenir les courbes.

Fig. 2

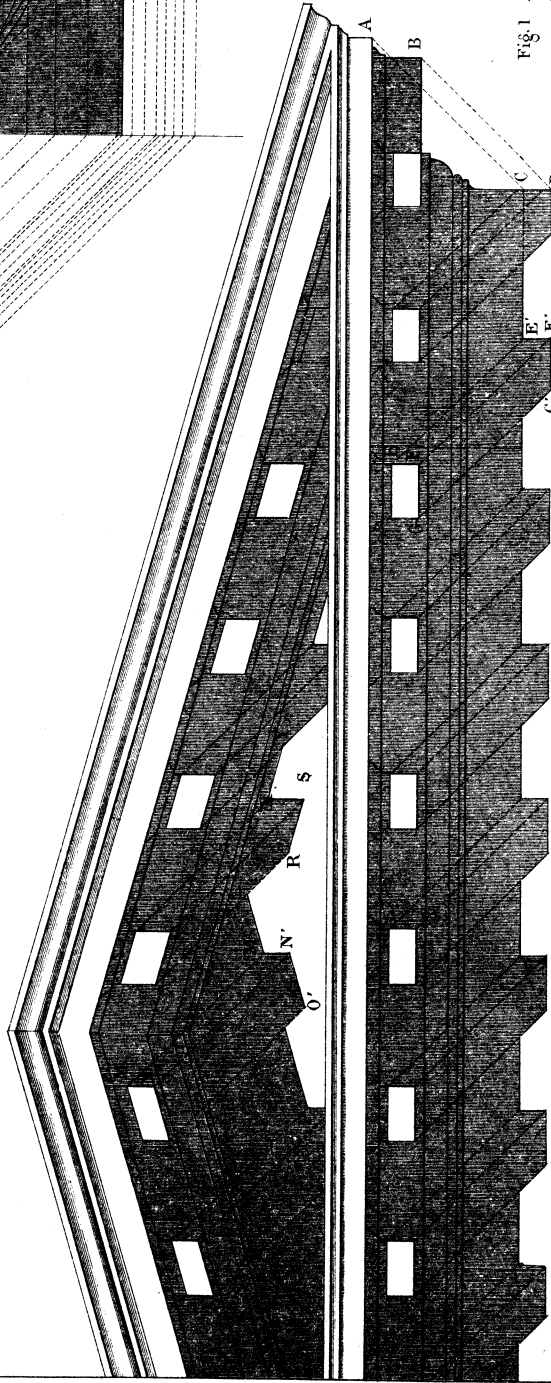
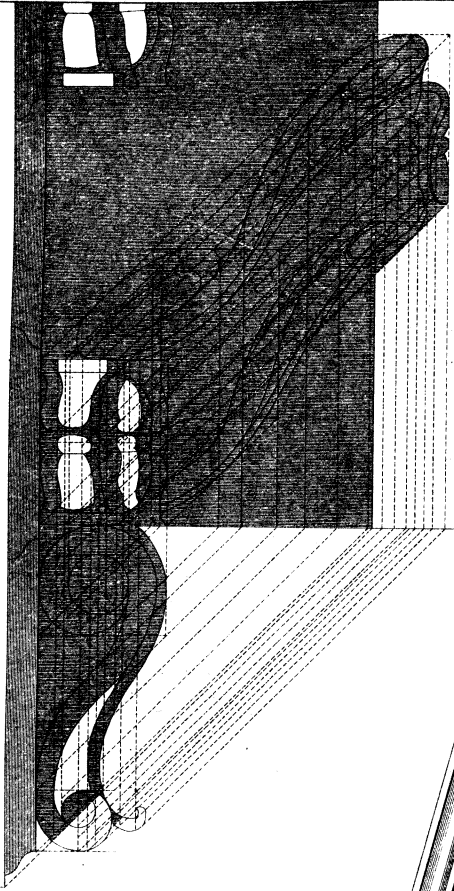


Fig. 1

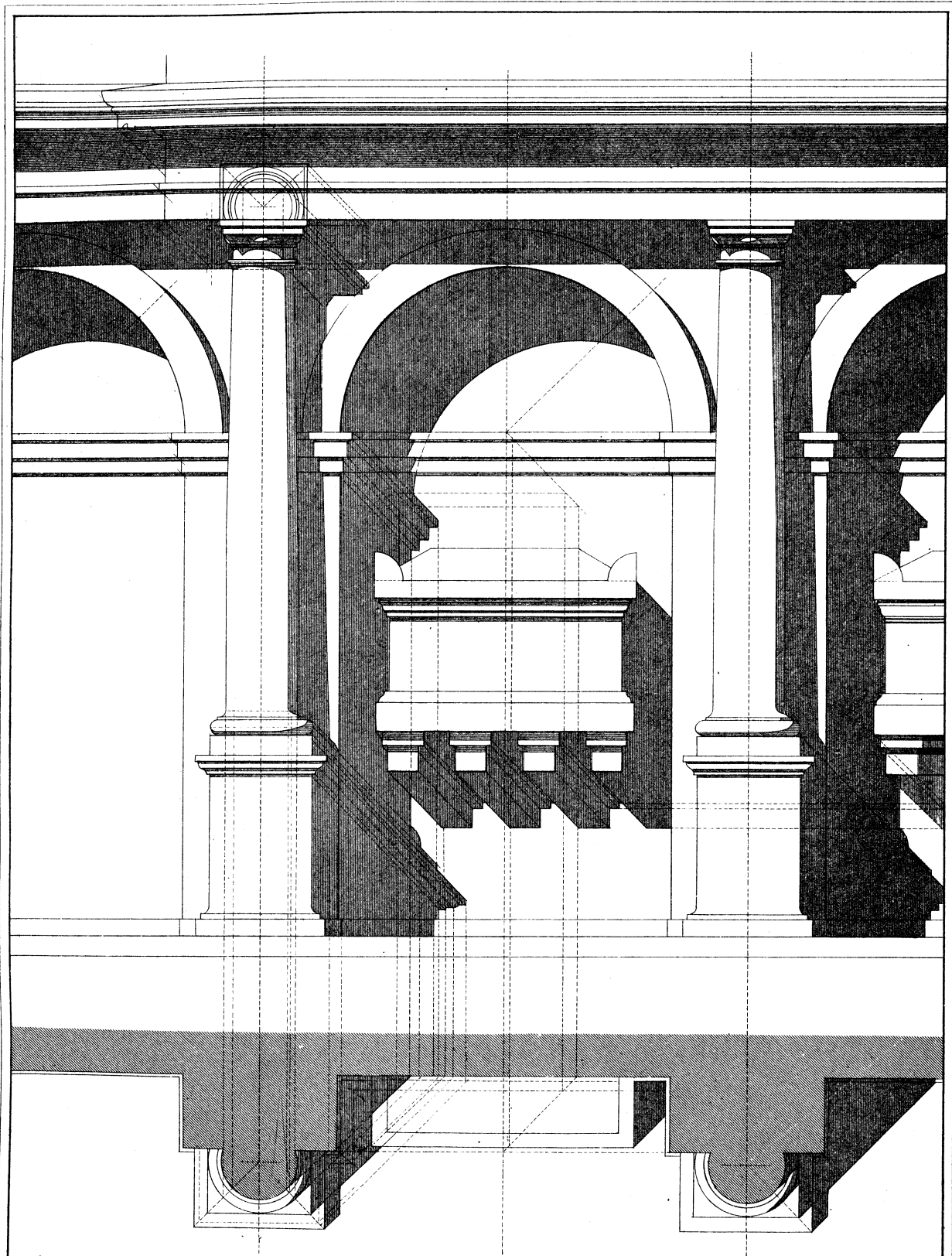
Fig. 1 Etude des ombres portées d'un fronton à modillons

Fig. 2 Etude des ombres d'une corniche d'ordre corinthien

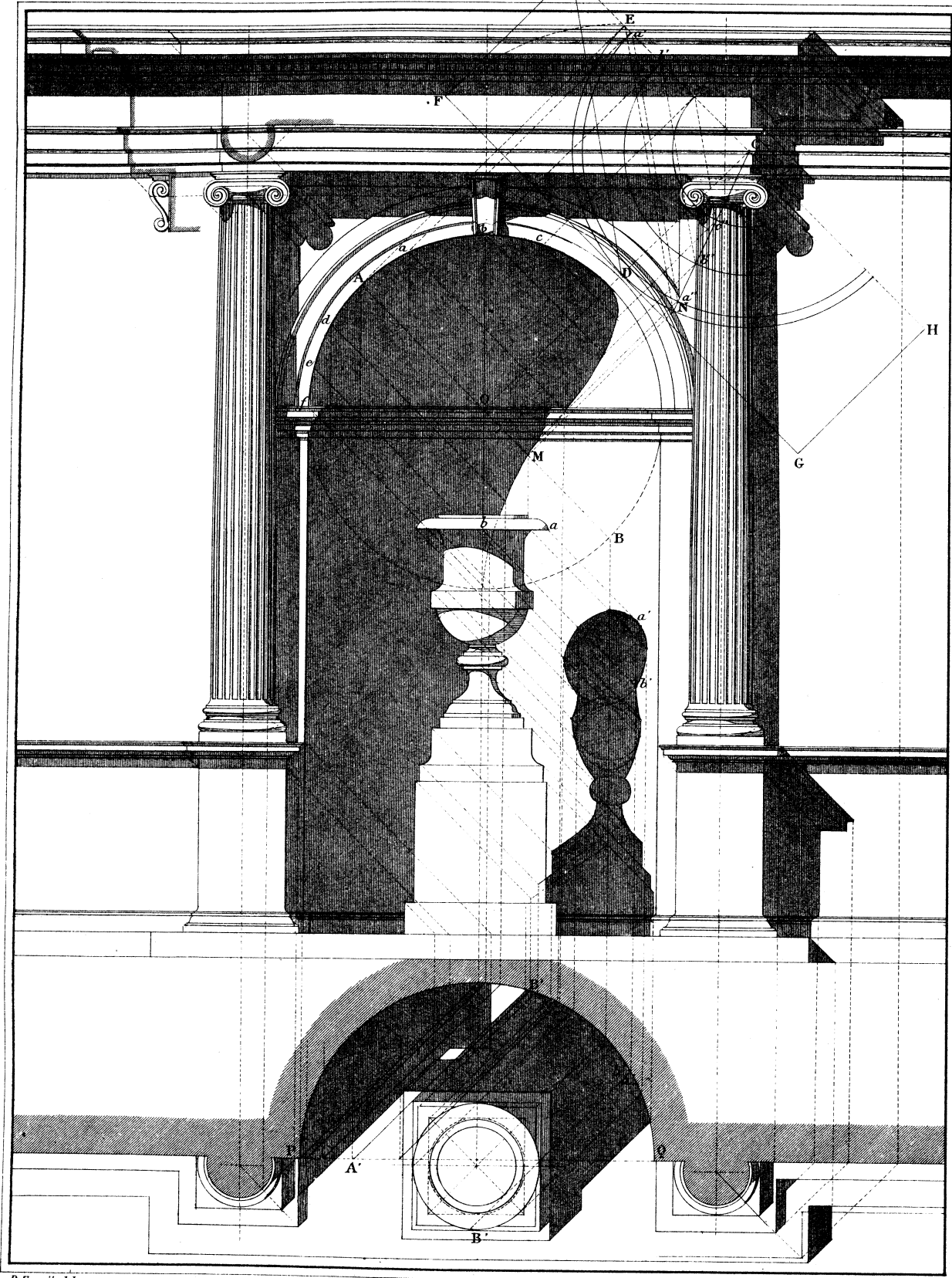
P. Esquis, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR 51, Rue des Ecoles Paris.

Breymann, sc.



On obtient les ombres portées de ce portique en menant des lignes à 45° par tous les points pouvant porter ombre que l'on arrêtera dans le plan aux plans sur lesquels les ombres doivent se projeter. De ces points on élèvera des verticales dont les intersections avec les lignes à 45° levées des points correspondants de l'élevation donneront les points successifs des ombres à obtenir. Pour le détail des ombres portées par les chapiteaux on se reportera au détail donné.

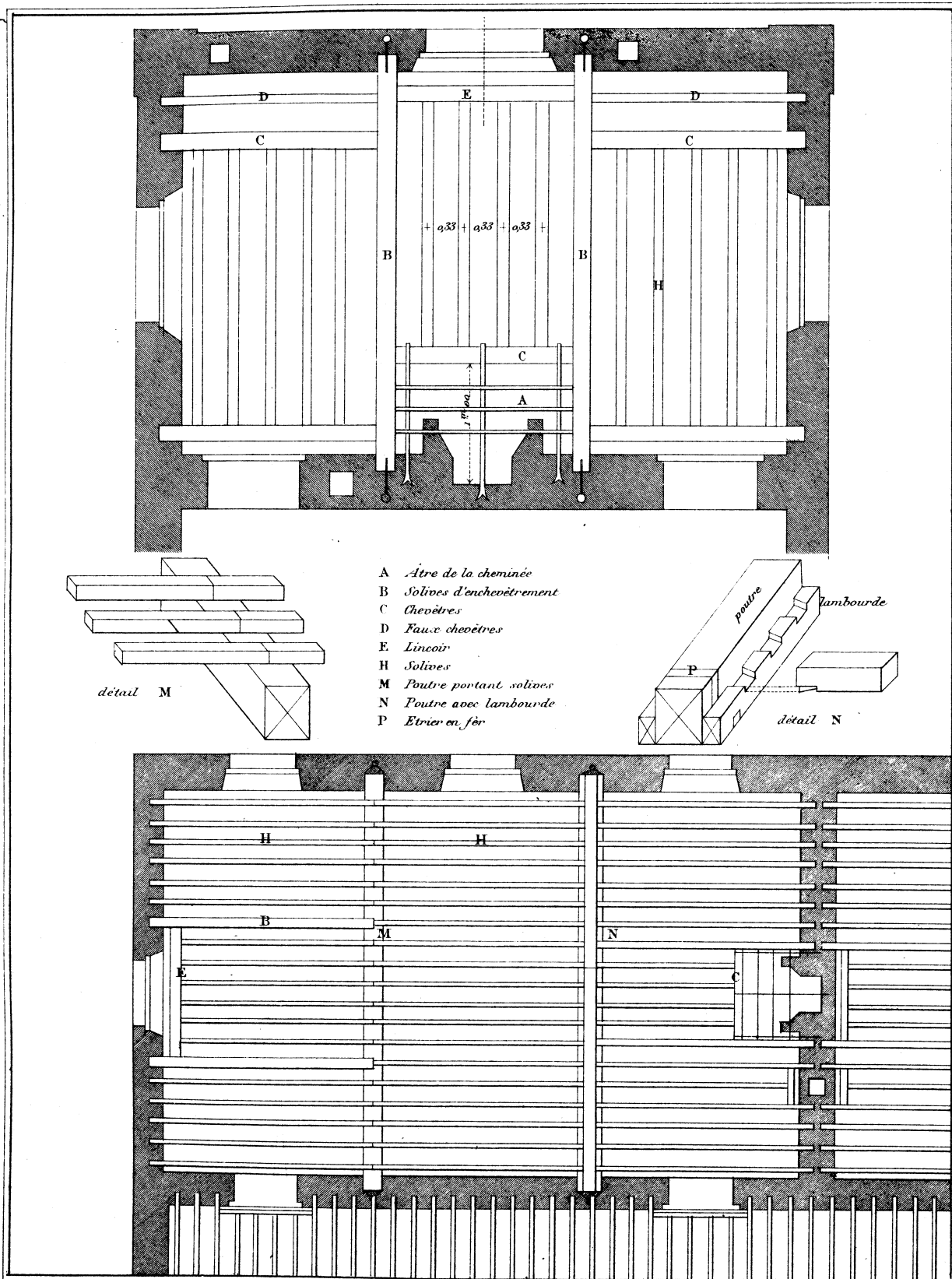


P. Esquis, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Strasmann, sc.

On obtient les ombres de ce portique par le même procédé que nous avons employé dans les planches qui précèdent. Nous avons indiqué de plus l'ombre d'une niche afin de donner le tracé de l'ombre, pour l'obtenir il faut mener par le centre O du cercle qui forme la niche, une ligne à 45° qui rencontre les deux côtés de ce cercle en deux points, A et B, perpendiculairement à cette ligne et par le centre de la niche on mène une ligne OC qui rencontre une ligne IH parallèle à AB au point C, qui sera le centre d'un cercle de même diamètre que la niche, puis du point D comme centre la ligne IH au point I et en joignant les points I et D, par une droite, cette ligne qui est la diagonale d'un cube dont le côté égale le rayon de la niche est en même temps la direction du rayon de lumière dans le plan rabattu, ayant fait cette première opération, il faut abaisser le point A sur la ligne PQ en plan, en N, puis par ce point mener une ligne à 45° A'B' qui rencontre le cercle parallèle à OC, jusqu'à la rencontre du cercle du plan rabattu au point N, joindre les points N et C par une droite cette droite sera le tracé de l'ombre sur la sphère de la niche en rabattant on prendra maintenant des points quelconques, a, b, c, par lesquels on fera passer des lignes à 45° parallèles à AB, abaissant ensuite des perpendiculaires à la ligne IH qui la rencontreront aux points a', b', c', et par ces points en menant des parallèles au rayon de lumière ID ces lignes couperont la ligne d'ombre NC, aux points a'', b'', c'', qui seront dans ce plan la représentation des ombres portées par les points a, b, c, dans la sphère de la niche, pour obtenir des points de l'ombre on fera passer par ces points a'', b'', c'', des parallèles à OC, jusqu'à la rencontre des lignes tracées à 45° on prendra remarquer que cette courbe est une portion d'ellipse. Pour obtenir le reste de la courbe qui forme l'ombre, on prendra d'autres points, d, e, f, par lesquels on mènera de nouvelles lignes à 45° on projettera ensuite ces points sur la ligne PQ en plan, aux points d', e', f', par ces points projetés on mènera des parallèles à AB, jusqu'à la rencontre du cercle indiquant en plan le fond de la niche, par ces points de rencontre sur le cercle on élèvera des perpendiculaires qui couperont les lignes à 45° menées des points correspondants en élévation, ces points de rencontre, donneront les derniers points de la seconde partie de la courbe de l'ombre, cette dernière courbe est à double courbe, puisqu'elle provient de la rencontre de deux cylindres.



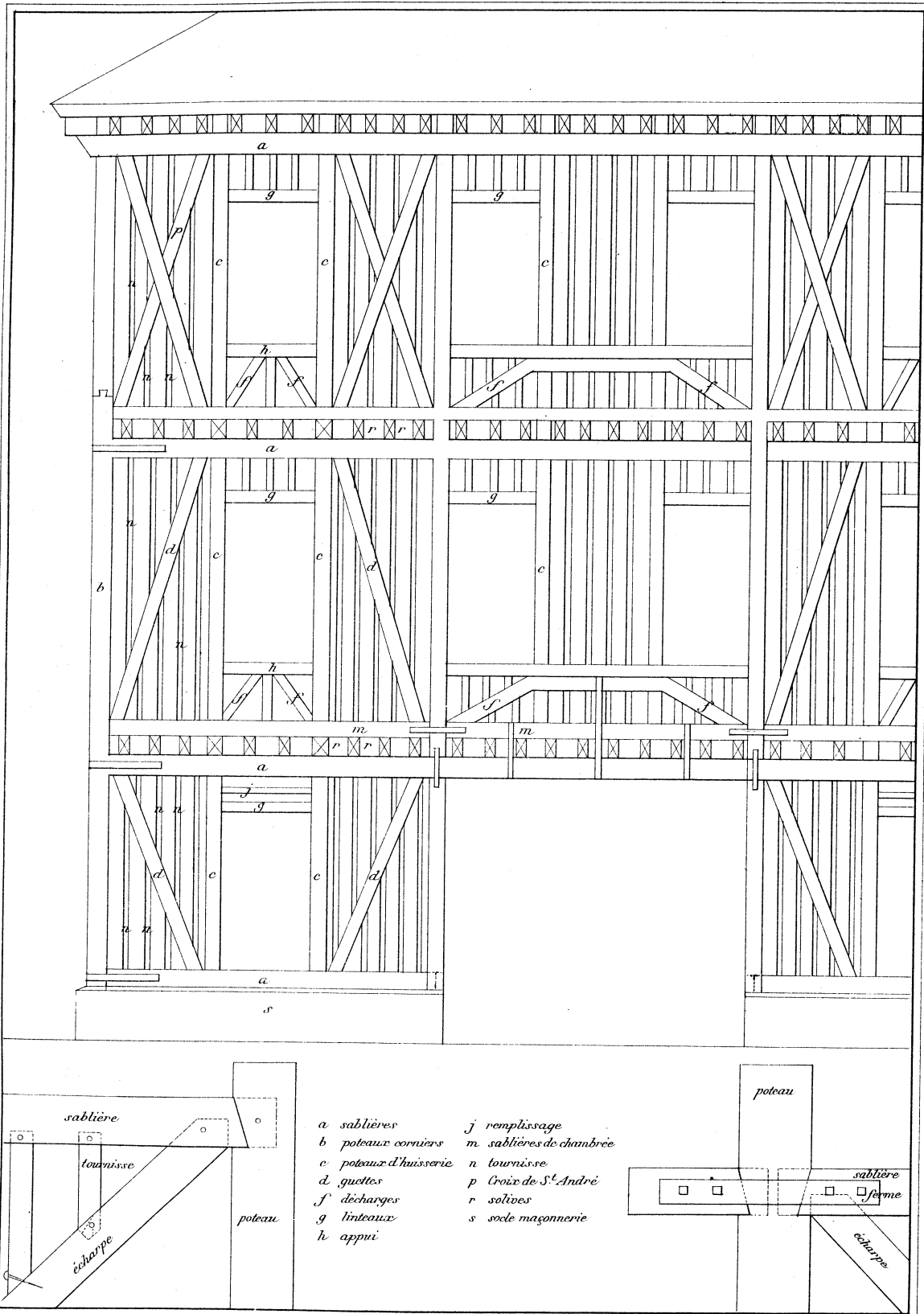
- A *Atre de la cheminée*
- B *Solives d'enchevêtrement*
- C *Chevêtres*
- D *Faux chevêtres*
- E *Lincoir*
- H *Solives*
- M *Poutre portant solives*
- N *Poutre avec lambourde*
- P *Etrier en fer*

P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Strasmann, sc.

On nomme planchers des pans de charpente qui se placent horizontalement pour séparer les différents étages d'une construction et en supporter les aires ou parquets, les planchers se composent de 3 parties 1° le plafond, 2° la charpente proprement dite 3° le carrelage ou parquet, lorsque la pièce est de petite dimension, on n'emploie que les solives, que l'on espace généralement de 0,33 d'axe en axe. Lorsque l'espace est plus considérable, on fait porter les solives par des pièces plus fortes, qui portent le nom de poutres. Elles doivent avoir au moins 0,25 de prise dans le mur, les dimensions des bois sont proportionnées aux charges à supporter — pour la bonne conservation des bois il faut les isoler autant que possible des maçonneries et les enfermer le moins possible. Nous donnons deux exemples de planchers avec les dispositions principales que l'on peut rencontrer.



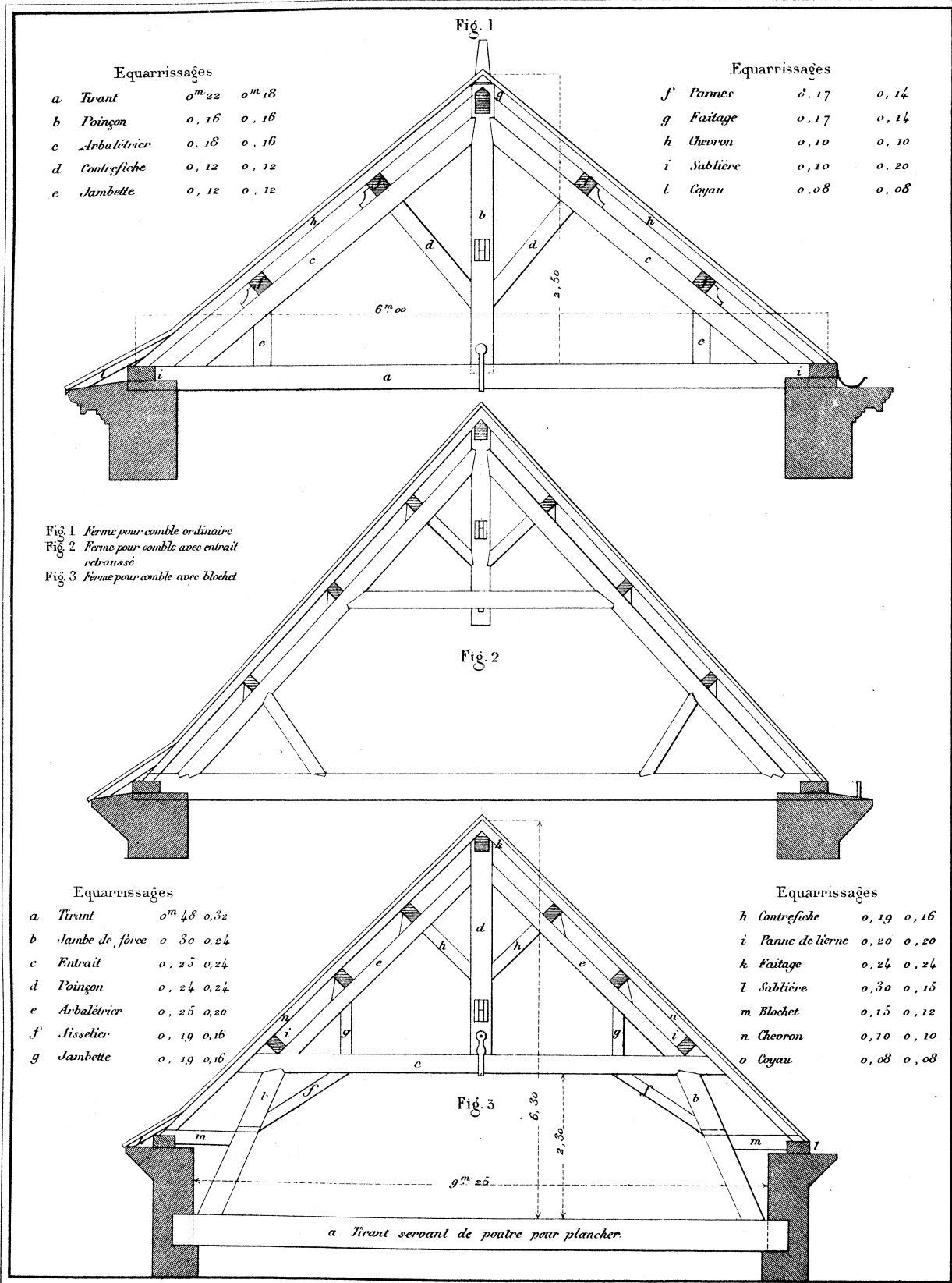
P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 51 Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Strammann, sc.

Les pans de bois avec une stabilité moindre sont employés pour remplacer les murs. Les pans de bois intérieurs ne diffèrent de ceux extérieurs que par l'épaisseur qui est plus faible pour les intérieurs. Pour un pan de bois de 4^m00 de hauteur on donne 0,26^c aux poteaux corniers, 0,16 à ceux d' huisserie et de 0,10 à 0,12 à ceux de remplissage — lorsque les pans de bois s'élèvent de 3 à 4 étages les poteaux corniers ont de 0,25 à 0,30 et les sablières de 0,20 à 0,25 — le pan de bois est rempli soit par des lames de bois, soit par des briques s'il doit être apparent, soit par des plâtres maintenus par des lattes s'il doit être enduit. Il meurt est de laisser les bois apparents.





P. Esquié, del. CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles Paris. Strassmann, sc.

On nomme comble la partie située au dessus d'un édifice et sur laquelle on applique la couverture destinée à la garantir contre les intempéries des saisons. Pour parler de cette couverture il faut établir de distance en distance (tous les 4 à 5 mètres environ) des assemblages de bois ou de fer que l'on nomme Fermes. Les dispositions de ces fermes varient suivant les besoins, les matériaux employés pour la couverture et le climat. Nous donnons ici trois exemples pour combles droits.

Fig. 1. 2. 3. Tracés divers de combles à la Mansard avec entrail inférieur.

Fig. 4. Comble à la Mansard sans entrail inférieur.

Fig. 1.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a tirant | g jambettes |
| b jambe de force | i pannes de brisis |
| c entrail | k faitage |
| d poignon | l sablière |
| e arbalétrier | m coyau |
| f aiselières | n échantignolle |

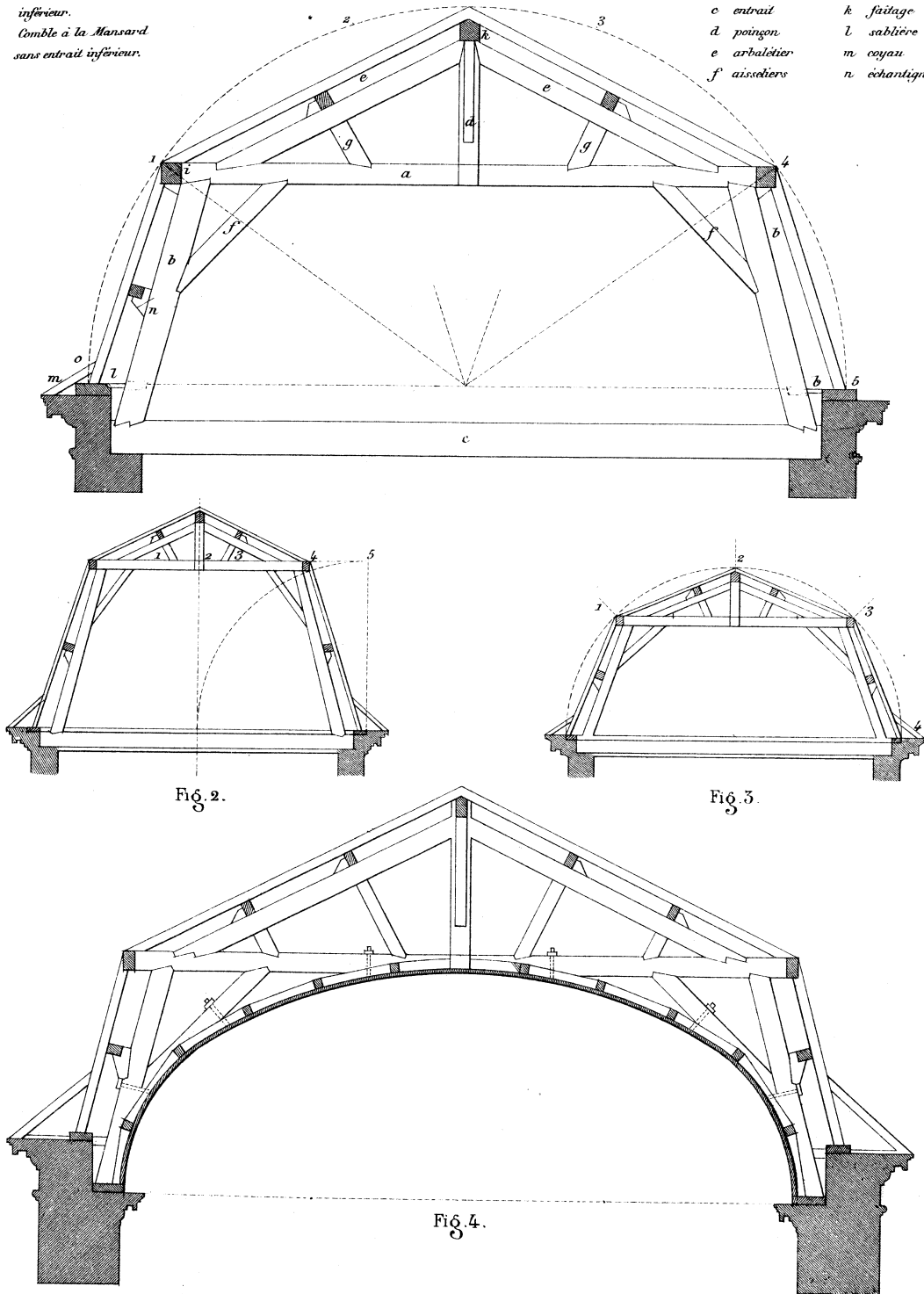


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 52, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Stramann, sc.

Les fermes à la Mansard s'espacent comme les autres fermes, en général, de 4 à 6 mètres. Lorsque les combles types Fig. 1. 2. 3. doivent servir à l'habitation, on supprime les aiselières f que l'on remplace par des équerres en fer. Le tirant a reçoit alors une série de pièces de bois espacées de 0,33 d'axe en axe et d'un équarrissage de 0^m17 x 0^m07, sur lesquelles sont clouées les lattes destinées à recevoir l'enduit en plâtre.

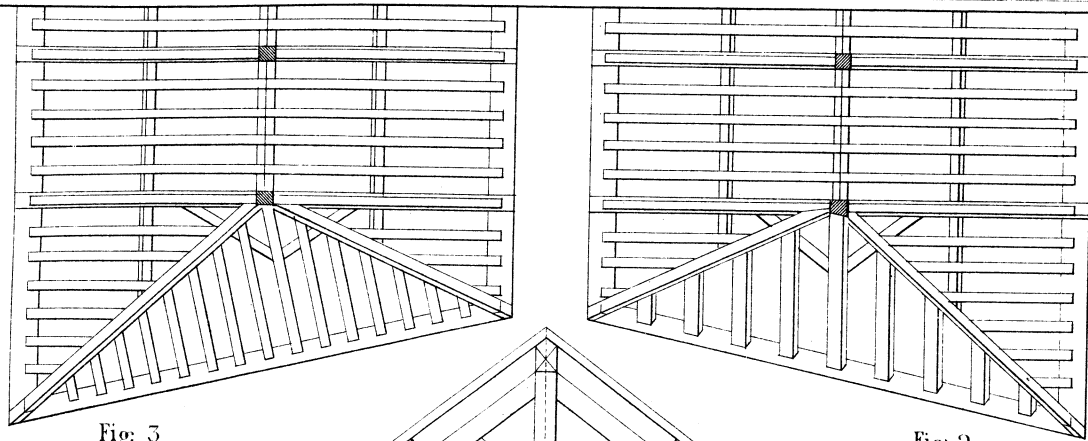


Fig. 3

Fig. 2

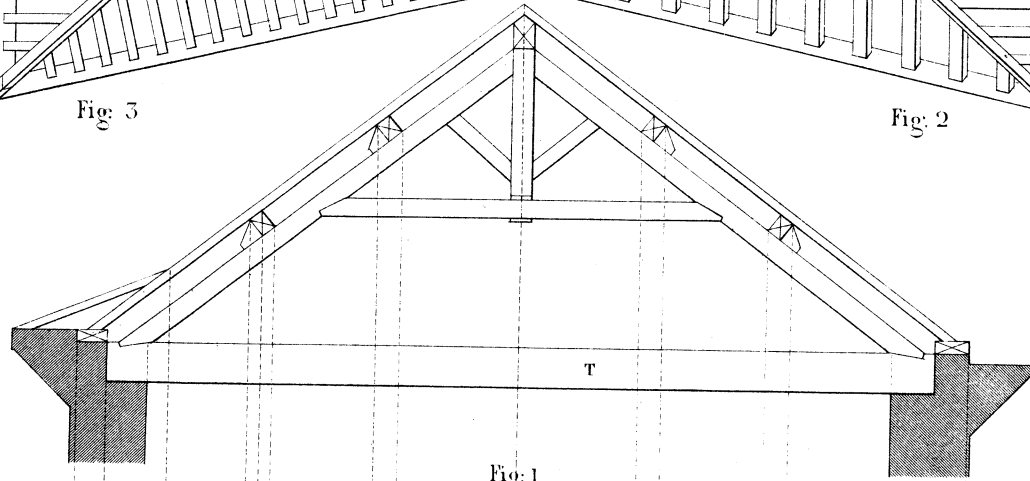
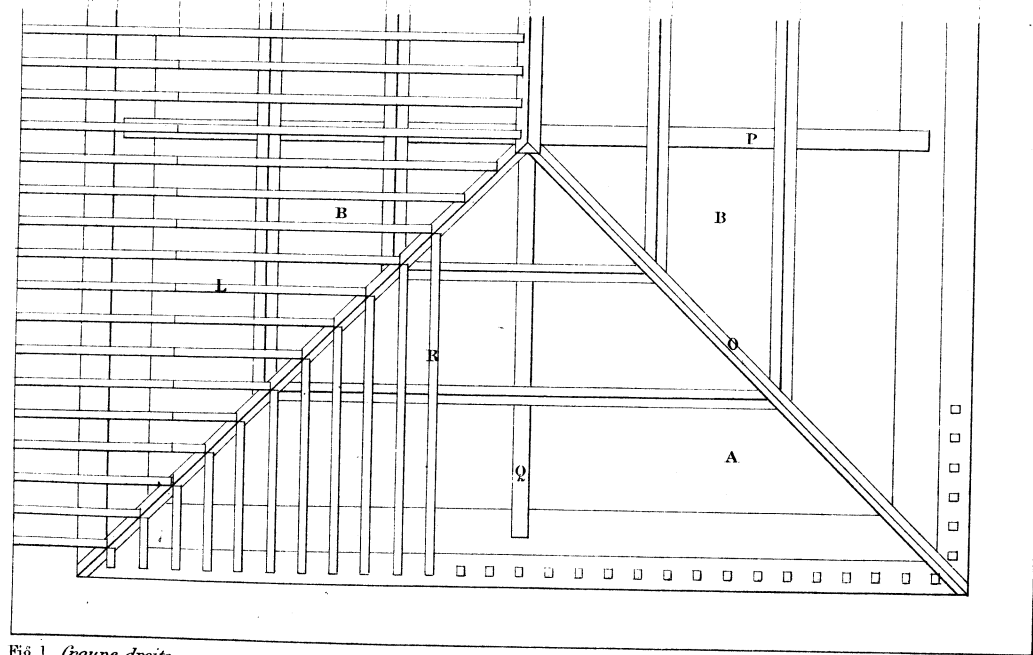


Fig. 1



- Fig. 1 Groupe droite
- Fig. 2 Groupe biaise avec empanons déversés
- Fig. 3 Groupe droite avec empanons décalés

- A Croupe
- B Longs pans
- P Ferme
- Q demi-ferme

- O Arctier
- L Chevrons
- R Empanons
- T Entrait pouvant porter plancher

P. Esquié del.

CHARLES SCHMID, EDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Strassmann sc.

Quand les combles ne se terminent pas par des pignons on établit à leur place des pans de bois inclinés. (Les pentes triangulaires en charpente placées aux extrémités d'un comble portent le nom de croupes. Si les murs sont à angle droit la croupe est dite droite. Si les murs ne sont pas ainsi disposés la croupe est dite biaise.

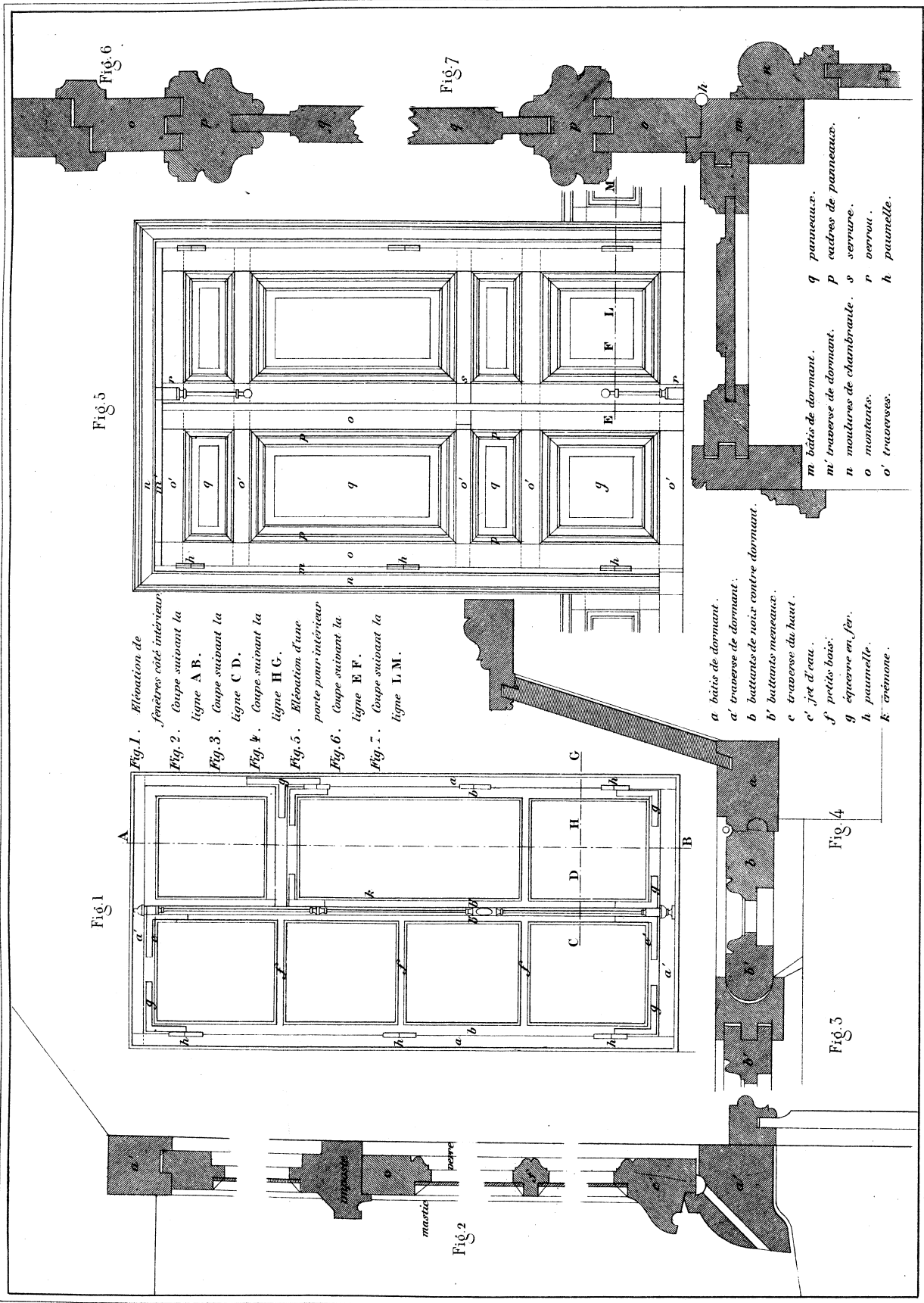


Fig. 1

- Fig. 1. Élévation de fenêtre côté intérieur.
- Fig. 2. Coupe suivant la ligne A B.
- Fig. 3. Coupe suivant la ligne C D.
- Fig. 4. Coupe suivant la ligne H G.
- Fig. 5. Élévation d'une porte par intérieur.
- Fig. 6. Coupe suivant la ligne E F.
- Fig. 7. Coupe suivant la ligne I M.

- a bois de dormant.
- a' traverse de dormant.
- b battants de bois contre dormant.
- b' battants menuiserie.
- c traverse du haut.
- c' jet d'eau.
- f' petits bois.
- g équerre en fer.
- h panneau.
- K trépan.

- m bâtis de dormant.
- n' traverse de dormant.
- n montures de chambraille.
- o montants.
- o' traverses.
- q panneaux.
- p cadres de panneaux.
- s serrure.
- t verrou.
- h panneau.

P. Esquieu, del. CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 57, Rue des Écoles, Paris. *Druckmann, sc.*

Cette planche présente les ensembles et détails de portes intérieures et fenêtres simples. Les bois étant sujets à des dilatations, des contractions et gonflements, le problème à résoudre par la menuiserie consiste à s'opposer à ces divers inconvénients. On doit donc pour s'opposer au gonflement mettre des montants et traverses de dimensions suffisantes pour s'opposer à l'aide de pièces de fer telles que les équerres, entre les dilatations et contractions on doit employer des pièces de faible dimension surmontés dans le sens perpendiculaire au bois. Les assemblages des bois doivent ensuite être combinés de manière à ce que les variations des bois puissent agir sans porter atteinte à l'usages extérieurs de la pièce de menuiserie. Les détails de cette planche, feront comprendre les dispositions à adopter. Les portes extérieures ne diffèrent guère comme construction de celles intérieures que par les dimensions qui sont plus fortes pour les extérieures.

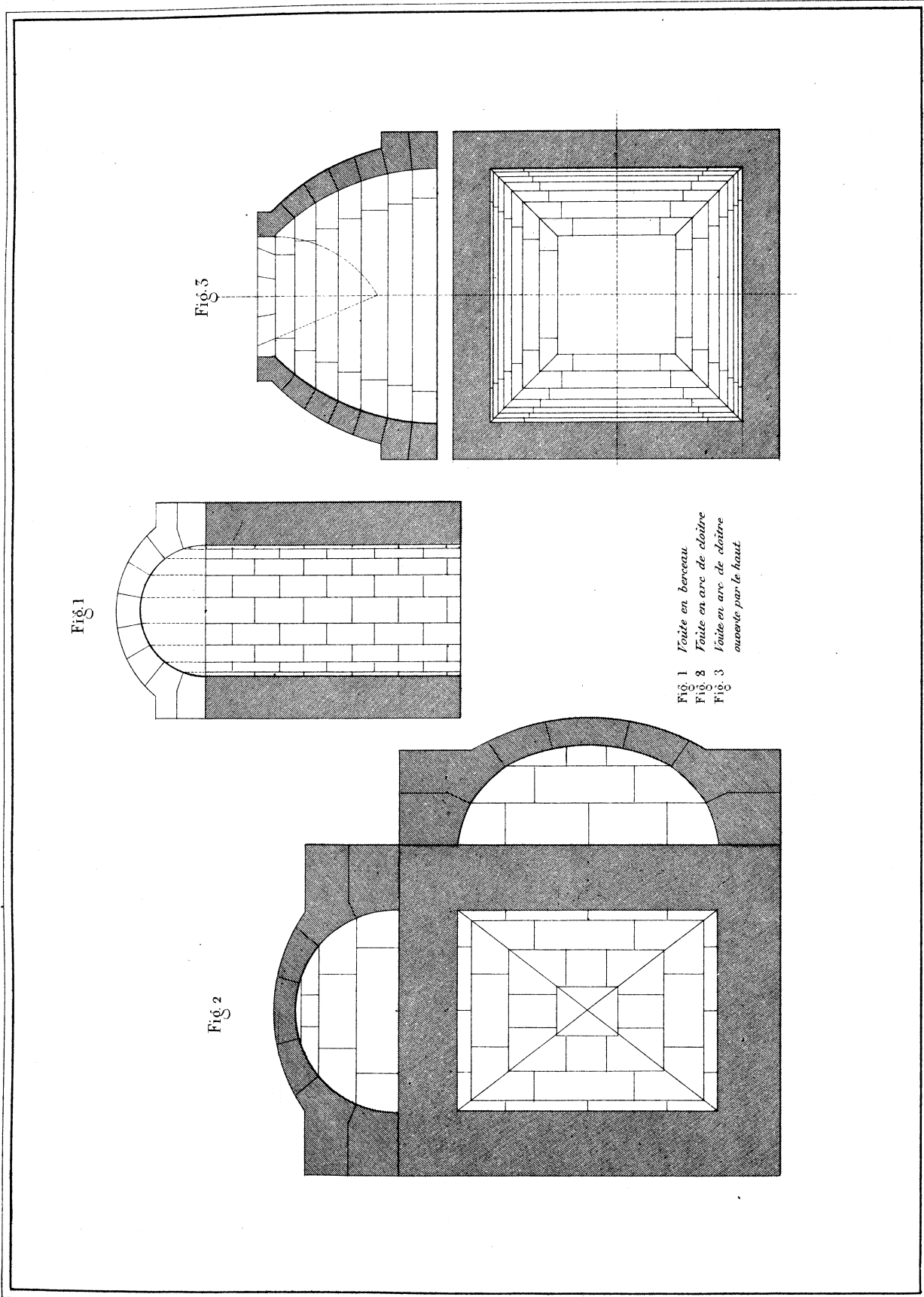


Fig. 1

Fig. 5

Fig. 2

Fig. 1 Voute en berceau
 Fig. 2 Voute en arc de cloître
 Fig. 3 Voute en arc de cloître ouverte par le haut

P. Enquô, del.
 La fig. 1 représente une voûte en berceau droite avec son appareil en pierre... les fig. 2 et 3 représentent deux voûtes élevées en arc de cloître, c'est-à-dire formées par l'intersection de deux berceaux, ces deux berceaux peuvent être semblables, ce qui simplifie la disposition... lorsque l'on veut faire pénétrer la lumière par la partie supérieure on emploie la disposition de la fig. 3.
 Straumann, sc.



Fig. 1 *Voute d'arête bar-longue*

Fig. 2 *Voute d'arête à double arête avec pénétration*

Fig. 3 *Voute d'arête à double arête et à pans coupés*

Fig. 1

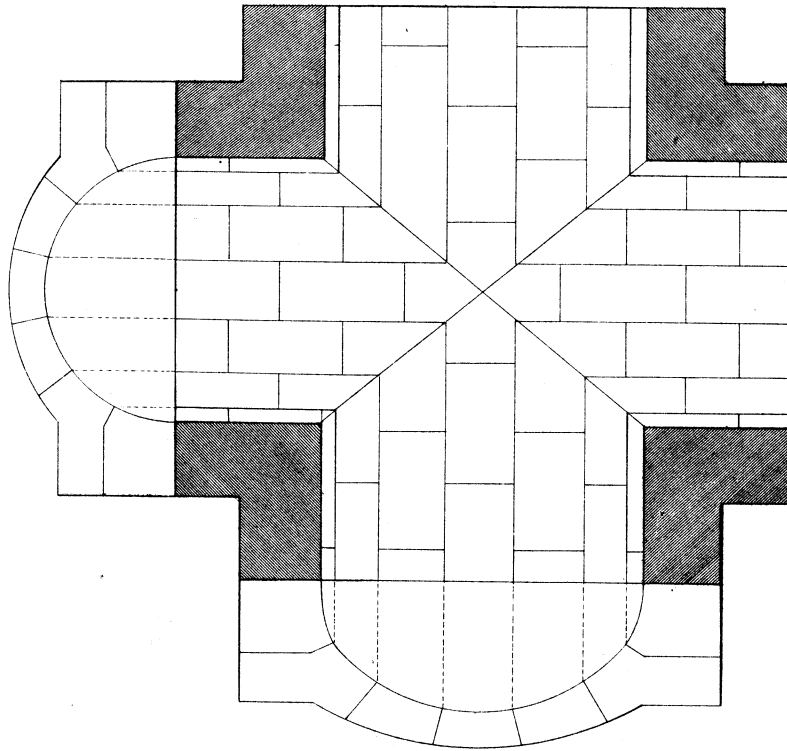


Fig. 3

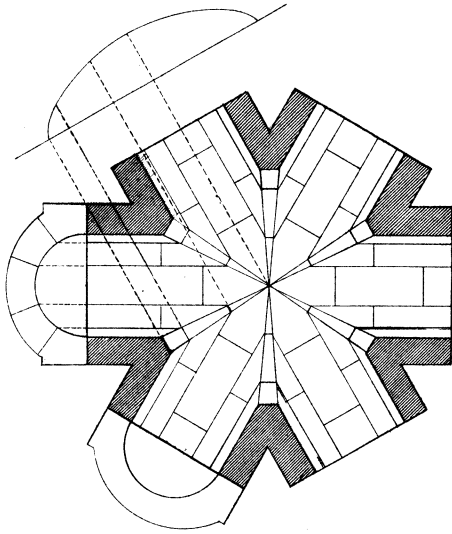
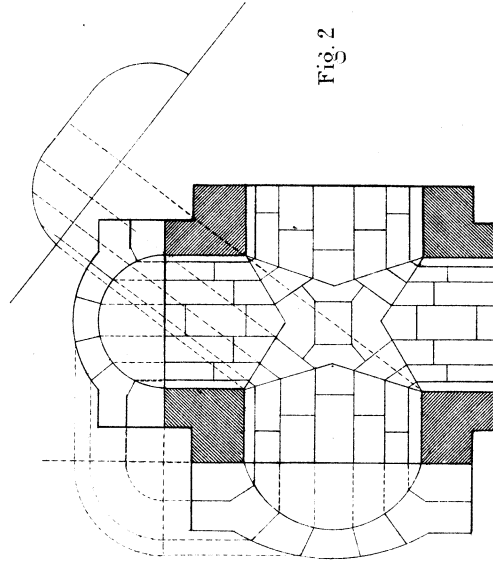


Fig. 2



P. Esquié, del.

Les voûtes d'arêtes sont, formées par les interventions d'un ou plusieurs berceaux, nous en donnons ici plusieurs exemples afin de montrer quelques variétés de ce genre de voûte.

CHARLES SCHMID, DITTEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Sturmann, sc.

Fig. 1

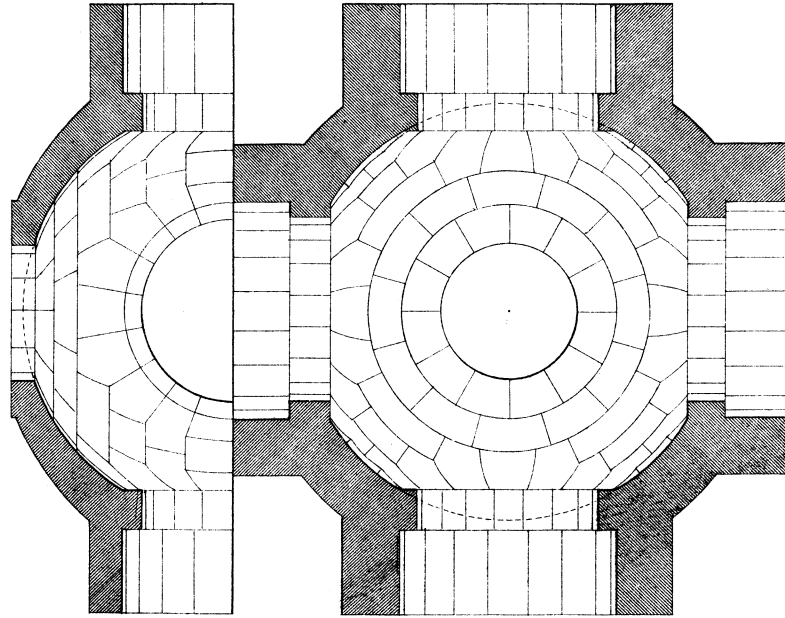


Fig. 1 Voûte sur pendentif avec
trancées, lancettes et arcs
doubleaux.

Fig. 2

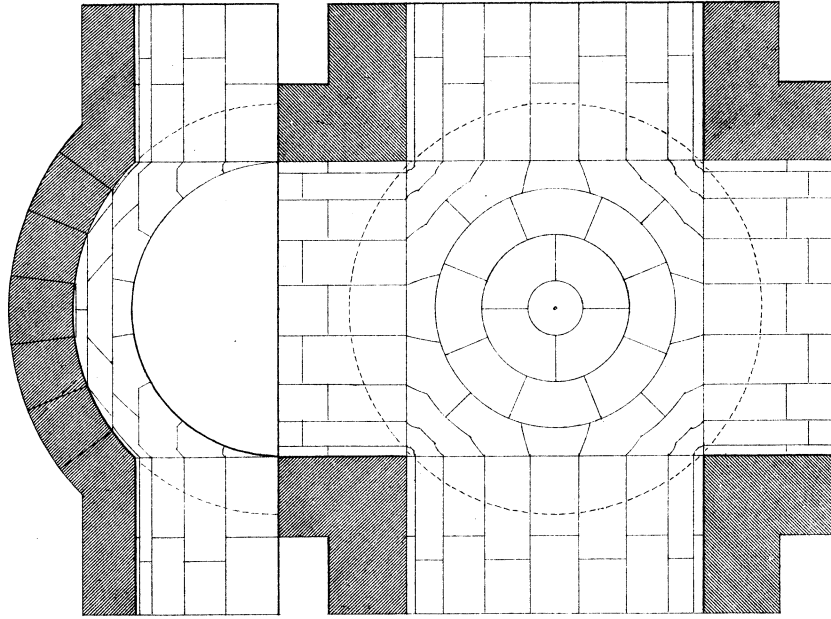


Fig. 2 Voûte sur pendentif avec
lancettes.

P. Esquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles - Paris.

Syméonnet, sc.

On obtient la voûte en coupant une sphère par quatre plans verticaux. Lorsque l'on veut faire pénétrer la lumière par la partie supérieure on coupe par un cinquième plan qui dans ce cas est horizontal. Nous donnons deux types d'appareil pour ce genre de voûte, renvoyant aux volumes traitant spécialement la voûte de pierre pour plus de détails.

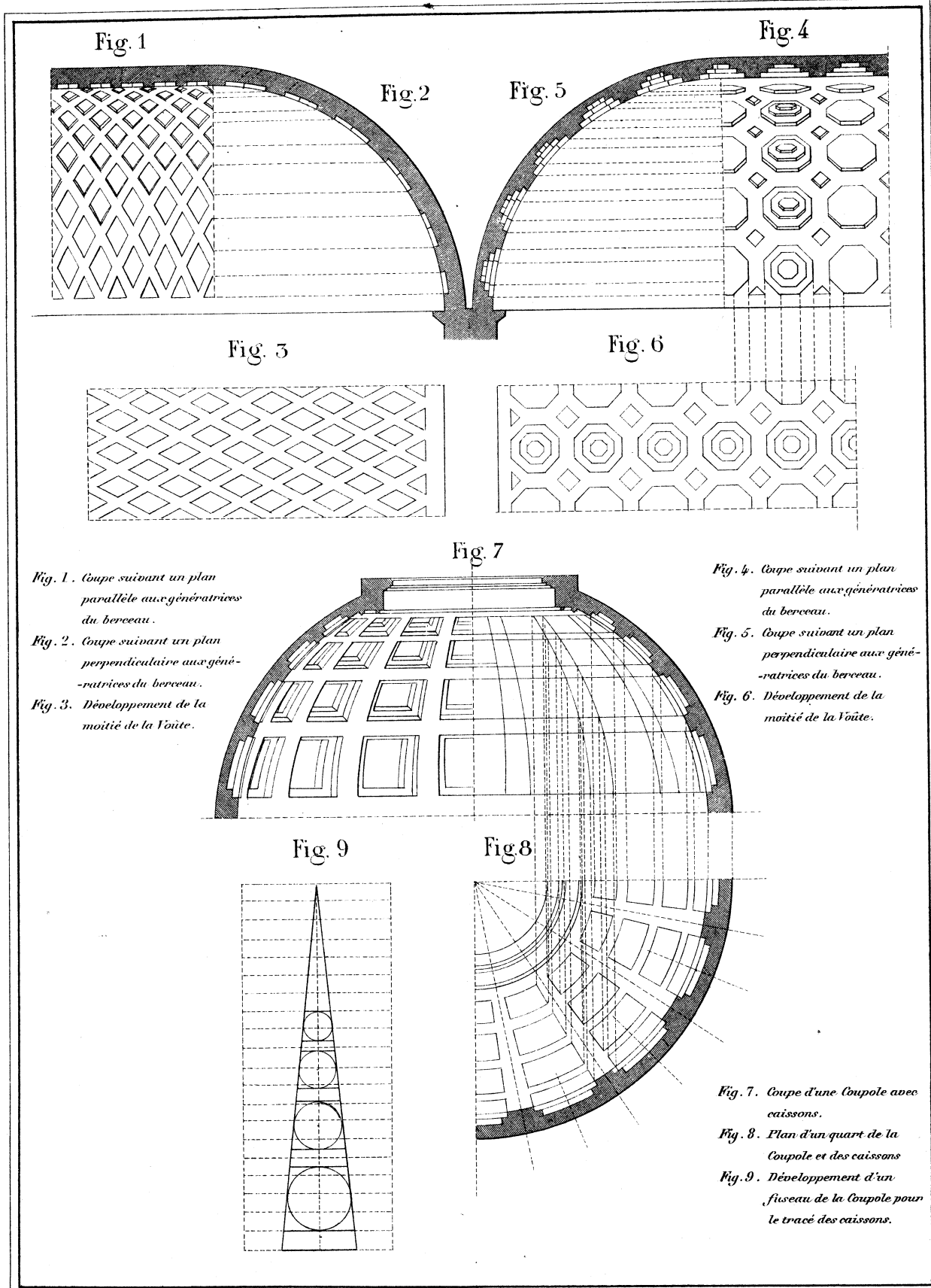


Fig. 1. Coupe suivant un plan parallèle aux génératrices du berceau.
 Fig. 2. Coupe suivant un plan perpendiculaire aux génératrices du berceau.
 Fig. 3. Développement de la moitié de la voûte.

Fig. 4. Coupe suivant un plan parallèle aux génératrices du berceau.
 Fig. 5. Coupe suivant un plan perpendiculaire aux génératrices du berceau.
 Fig. 6. Développement de la moitié de la voûte.

Fig. 7. Coupe d'une coupole avec caissons.
 Fig. 8. Plan d'un quart de la coupole et des caissons.
 Fig. 9. Développement d'un fuseau de la coupole pour le tracé des caissons.

P. Floquié, del.

CHARLES SCHMID, ÉDITEUR, 51, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Strassmann, sc.

Les caissons sont des compartiments creux formés sur la surface d'une voûte afin d'en diminuer le poids tout en conservant la solidité désirable, les caissons sont susceptibles d'offrir un degré de richesse approprié à l'édifice à décorer, soit par leur forme soit par les ornements qui seront appliqués. Nous donnons ici quelques exemples. Pour tracer les caissons en projection il faut pour les berceaux développer une portion de voûte suffisante pour avoir tous les éléments de la décoration. On reportera ensuite toutes les parties aux moyens des génératrices de la surface. Pour les coupôles on ne peut exactement développer la surface on ne peut donc opérer que par approximation en développant un fuseau que l'on prendra le plus petit possible



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